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3 February 1982

# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2562



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3 February 1982

## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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CC MEMBER COMMENTS ON GOALS OF GENERALIZED OFFENSIVE

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 13 Dec 81 pp 37-41

[Interview with Col Dino Matross, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Politburo, by Augusto Casimiro, in Luanda on 16 November 1981]

[Excerpts] The Generalized Offensive against Liberalism and Disorganization, which began last 1 May in the People's Republic of Angola, was the starting point for an interview granted to TEMPO in Luanda by Col Dino Matross, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Politburo and Central Committee secretary for political work in the defense and security organizations and with veterans.

During the interview, Col Dino Matross, who is assistant chief of staff for the offensive, emphasized the aggression which has that country of southern Africa as its target. Also discussed were a number of issues facing Angola as a result of its socialist option and its internationalist support of the Namibian people.

Below we are publishing excerpts from that interview, which took place last 16 November.

TEMPO: What are the objectives of the Generalized Offensive against Liberalism and Disorganization?

Col Dino Matross: First, I would like to say that the one who should theoretically be providing information on the offensive is comrade Lieutenant Colonel Kito, minister of interior and member of the MPLA-Labor Party Politburo. He is the chief of staff for the generalized offensive. But since he is absent from the country, I would like to answer as far as possible.

The objectives of the Generalized Offensive against Liberalism and Disorganization are similar to those pursued in Mozambique, although perhaps its features are different. But the purpose is in fact to discipline and organize our state structures in all areas, above all in the enterprises, whether state-owned, private, or mixed, and in public institutions, schools, and so on. It takes in the whole of the general situation in Angola. And why did we proclaim that offensive throughout the country?

Because just after we became independent, many things were disorganized, and since we were also not in the habit of governing, we committed serious errors, some of them consciously and others unconsciously. All of that has given rise to a difficult situation countrywide, and it is urgent to take steps to discipline and normalize things so that they can progress as our party has planned.

Last 1 May--International Workers Day--on the advice of the Politburo, the chairman of the party and president of the republic proclaimed the Generalized Offensive throughout the country. We had no experience. So we had to establish a general staff to organize and head that offensive. The Secretariat of the Party Central Committee became the headquarters for the offensive, with Lieutenant Colonel Kito as its chief and me as his assistant.

We began our work in the capital, where we have difficult problems. We are now extending our work to Benguela Province, and we will have to continue throughout the other provinces. At the moment, we are "attacking" the provinces that are most developed economically--Benguela Province, for example. We have, for example, Huambo and Lubango Provinces, where there is a rather strong industrial plant. We are proceeding by stages.

TEMPO: What work has already been done in the city of Luanda?

Col Dino Matross: We began our activity basically in the industrial sector: in the major strategic enterprises such as SONANGOL [Angola National Fuel Company], the fishing industry, textile factories, at VIDRUL (an enterprise that manufactures glass articles), and in all the beverage plants. We have also been active in the agricultural enterprises and in some ministries, in the port, and at TAAG [Air Transportation of Angola].

TEMPO: The situation in the port of Luanda is of special importance because there are many ships waiting in the bay for space to unload. How has the offensive made itself felt in the port, and what have its immediate effects been?

Col Dino Matross: The problem with the port is very complicated. There has been great concern on the part of the party and government leadership and the president himself to deal with the life of the port.

As you know, we were a "province" in the colonial era, with the result that the port was set up to handle practically no imports: it was primarily for exports. With our independence, we have been importing things. A large number of ships arriving here come to the port of Luanda. There has not always been planning in the matter of imports.

We have three major national ports: Luanda, Lobito, and Mocamedes. We could start by dropping off merchandise at the ports of Mocamedes and Lobito, and then only items for Luanda would come here. What has been happening? In imports, the goods destined for the central-south and southern parts of the country are stowed below. The result is that first we have to unload what belongs to Luanda. The ships are forced to stop off here because they have merchandise and products for Luanda. Unless we first unload the merchandise destined for the capital, it is impossible for the ships to go on to the other ports.

Recently, and as a result of a thorough study that was made, we decided to anticipate that situation when planning shipments. In other words, whatever is going to the Center-South goes straight there. And whatever is for Luanda remains below so as to prevent all the ships from coming here, where the handling capacity is very limited and we have warehousing problems.

We could work 24 hours a day, but we have problems related to the lack of warehouses and the impossibility of rapid throughput, because some merchandise that arrives is not for Luanda but for the interior. We needed to have a big fleet of road carriers. As soon as the products were unloaded, they could go to the trucks, which would take them to the interior. That is not what has been happening, because the items go to the warehouses, where space is scarce due to a lack of provision for this in the colonial era, and the result is a backlog of ships in the harbor.

That problem is being solved. As a matter of fact, we can say that a new dynamic has been imparted recently due to our support of the work done there by the offensive. The port now has a new director. We installed a more dynamic director and gave him authority on his own to solve all problems related to the port, including the ministries with which he must be in constant contact.

At the moment, the unloading rate has been higher than in past months as a consequence of the offensive itself and the study that was made. In addition, there was the problem of security itself. There were several forces without leadership. We had to remove the forces that had been there because they were allowing everybody to go to the port and give orders. Today, that does not happen. There is one structure: a single command that is able to organize, watch over, and direct the life of the port.

Also, there was no dining hall, and that situation is being resolved. I believe that this matter is well on the way to being resolved. We feel that things are going much better. I cannot say that the situation is the best it could be. No, not yet.

TEMPO: How can the situation in Luanda be described, particularly as regards the supply of essential items for the inhabitants?

Col Dino Matross: We achieved independence in a difficult situation. Our production at the moment falls short of the necessary goals. It is true that individually, if we look at the enterprises one by one, there are some that are in fact fulfilling 100 percent of the production plan already. There are others that have even exceeded the 1973 levels (which were the highest of the colonial period). But others are not fulfilling the plan because of the shortage of raw materials and their delay in arriving in the country. Sometimes there are also financial problems. There is a whole set of factors that are creating socioeconomic problems for us.

It is true that in view of that situation, our production is not yet at the desired level. What is happening?

Products do not reach everyone, and this gives rise to speculation. We have dishonest citizens who do not work, but devote themselves to the black market.



We have issued a directive at party level to the effect that at this stage, it is impossible for the state to monopolize all economic life because of the difficulties we have--among them the lack of cadres. So we have encouraged opportunities for small merchants to engage in marketing to help the state apparatus, domestic trade, and the state structures.

I know that there have been honest firms and individuals, and there have been dishonest ones. When products are in short supply, they are bought at an exorbitant price on the market, and that does great harm to the population's social life. That is our reality, and we don't evade the fact--those problems still exist. The party has been combating this situation steadily, and the Economic Police were recently established under the Ministry of Interior to combat such acts.

11798

CSO: 4742/135

JMPLA SOLIDARITY MESSAGE TO CUBAN YOUTH

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Nov 81 p 9

[Text of JMPLA Solidarity Message To Cuban Youth]

[Text] The First Congress of the JMPLA-Party Youth, an event of transcendent importance to the life of all the Angolan people, is taking place at a moment when world peace is threatened by the aggravation of international tension, the result of the bellicose policy of international imperialism, led by the United States. Under the Reagan administration, the United States is pursuing the ambitions of the great capitalist financiers and the Yankee military-industrial complex. The Reagan administration's decision to produce neutron bombs and to place new nuclear weapons in Western Europe, the aggravation of the Middle East situation, the annulment of the Clark amendment and the interference in the internal affairs of other countries have been met with a spirited demonstration of repudiation, not only by the socialist and socialist-oriented countries but also by the worker and communist movements in the imperialist countries themselves, as well as by all the democratic and progressive forces in these countries.

This First JMPLA-Party Youth Congress examined with particular concern the imminent threat of a military attack by imperialist America against Cuba, the first free country in the Americas.

Not content with the economic boycott against the Republic of Cuba, on the pretext that socialist Cuba is inspiring popular uprisings and arming the progressive forces of Latin America, particularly of Nicaragua and El Salvador, among others, imperialist America, in a demonstration of force, is conducting military maneuvers in the Caribbean and drafting specific plans to attack Cuba.

In light of this situation, the First JMPLA-Party Congress vehemently condemns all the U.S. imperialist plans against Cuba and demands a swift end to this provocation, as well as the immediate withdrawal of the Yankees from the Guantanamo base which they occupy against the wishes of the Cuban people.

The First JMPLA-Party Youth Congress stands behind the just struggle of the heroic fighting people of Cuba in defense of their territorial integrity and national sovereignty.

This First Congress expresses its confidence in the person of commander-in-chief Fidel Castro, for the wise and courageous manner in which he has led Cuba's destiny,



for the victory of socialism. We unconditionally support the pledge of the young Angolan students in Cuba that, in the event of an attack on that country, all young Angolans living there will fight shoulder to shoulder with the young Cubans in defense of the country of Marti.

Long live Angolan-Cuban friendship!

Long live proletarian internationalism!

Youth must be completely integrated with the people!

Defense! Production! Study!

The Struggle Continues!

Victory Is Certain!

6362

CSO: 4742/159

## BRIEFS

MINEWORKERS' EARNINGS--Maseru--There has been a 38 percent upswing in the total volume of deferred pay and remittance payments paid out to Lesotho mineworkers by South African gold mines in the first nine months of this year compared with the corresponding period last year. According to statistics released by the Employment Bureau of Africa (TEBA) in Maseru, South African gold mines paid out almost R29-million in deferred pay and remittance payments from January to September this year, as opposed to about R21-million over the same period last year. A TEBA spokesman said the total number of Lesotho actually employed by South African gold mines at the end of September this year was 100 162 compared with 97 457 at the end of September 1980. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 18 Dec 81 p 29]

CSO: 4700/596

## BRIEFS

GENERAL WARNS GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS--Monrovia, January 9--Any Liberian Government official acquiring wealth and purchasing expensive cars for personal use at the public's expense will be prosecuted, the Commanding General of Liberia's ruling Military Council, Thomas Quiwonkpa, warned yesterday. "I will not tolerate this kind of act which is not in conformity with the aspirations of our revolution" said the general, one of 17 soldiers who seized power 20 months ago. He also warned government officials against interfering in court matters and said that officials who had turned their offices into courtrooms should stop immediately or face prosecution. Last month, Gen Quiwonkpa warned that "stern action" would be taken against government officials who were illegally acquiring private property and repeating the mistakes of the regime of assassinated President William Tolbert. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 12 Jan 82 p 13]

CSO: 4700/588

BERENGER ON SEYCHELLES COUP ATTEMPT

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 9 Dec 81 pp 1, 4

Text The MMM "regrets" remarks by Seychellois Minister for Planning and Development Maxime Ferrari, but Berenger also deplores that the Mauritian Government has not sent a message of solidarity to the Seychellois people.

Through its spokesman, Secretary General Paul Berenger, the MMM yesterday "regretted" the remarks by the Seychellois minister concerning Sir Seewoosagar Ramgoolam's visit to the United States a few weeks before the attempted coup d'etat in Seychelles. Berenger, in speaking to the press yesterday, also condemned Ramgoolam's comments to LE CERNEEN after the attempted coup, and deplored that to this day the Mauritian Government has not considered it proper to send a message of solidarity to the Seychellois people.

At the outset Berenger declared that after having expressed its solidarity with the people of Seychelles, the MMM had done "everything in its power" to prevent deterioration of relations between the Mauritian and Seychellois Governments. The MMM, he said, did not appreciate Ramgoolam's comments published in LE CERNEEN of 27 November, in which the latter said among other things that Berenger is "closely linked" to the Seychellois Government, and he regretted those of Ferrari in Strasbourg a few days later.

"We condemn the fact that to this day the Mauritian Government has not considered it proper to send a message of solidarity to the people of Seychelles, who are victims of an act of aggression by mercenaries which has been condemned by all civilized governments, including the United States," Berenger further declared.

The MMM Secretary General moreover condemned, and described as "irresponsible," the remarks by Mr Moorba Suresh Moorba, Mauritian Minister of Information and Broadcasting, to the American newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES, of large circulation, and published in last Sunday's edition. According to Berenger, the minister accused the Government of Seychelles of working actively for the overthrow of the Ramgoolam government, of financing the MMM, and of aiding that party in importing arms from Seychelles. "All that is

irresponsible and childish," Berenger declared. Fortunately, he added, no one, least of all the NEW YORK TIMES, takes Moorba seriously. Nevertheless, it would be "desirable" for Ramgoolam to teach a lesson to his minister, who succeeded only in bringing ridicule on himself and the Ramgoolam government. Despite those irresponsible and bizarre statements, he said, the MMM will continue to do all in its power to prevent further deterioration in relations between the two governments.

Questioned on the advisability of the Mauritian Government's sending a message of solidarity following the allegations against him after the coup, Berenger declared the Mauritian authorities had "misunderstood" the Reuters dispatch which said on 27 November that "Mr Rene was quoted yesterday as having said in the past bold face type that his opponents were in South Africa, Australia, Great Britain, Mauritius, and elsewhere."

To Berenger, it is clear that the press agency was alluding to past statements by Mr Albert Rene. Moreover, neither the government of Australia, nor that of Great Britain, nor that of South Africa, has misinterpreted what was said by Reuters, which was recalling past statements by Rene, who was then accusing opponents probably Seychellois, and not governments. "Only the Mauritian Government concluded that Rene had made a recent statement implicating it."

Moreover, Berenger declared, solidarity with a people made the victims of aggression by mercenaries should be put "far above any misunderstanding or disagreement between two governments." He recalled that in the past, when President Reagan was the victim of an assault, the MMM had reacted as was fitting, even though certain people have seemed to regret Reagan's recovery from his wounds. There are some situations, as when a people is the victim of aggression by mercenaries, or when a head of state is the victim of an attempt on his life, which call for sympathy, indeed solidarity, to be put above any other consideration, Berenger concluded.

6145

CSO: 4719/419

## PM SEES HINDUISM AS BASIS FOR STABILITY

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 1 Dec 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] "We must consolidate the bases of Hindu society so that we may have above all peace and stability on Mauritius." This remark by a non-Hindu personality to the prime minister last week was quoted by Sir Seewoosagur himself during his speech opening a seminar organized by the Human Service Trust on the topic of "Hinduism and Hindu Culture." The seminar consists of about 150 young people and is under the sponsorship of the swami Krishnanandji Maharaj. The place and topic of this seminar were most appropriate for SSR [Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam] to review the history of the struggle for the survival of Hindu society on Mauritius. "If there has been an improvement in the living conditions of the Hindus, it was the fruit of a political determination," he added.

Mentioning the numerous difficulties existing within the community, SSR retraced the major phases in the fight for the recognition of the Hindu on Mauritius. Without language there can be no culture and religion and it is from this viewpoint that the recognition of Hindi as a language on Mauritius was of the utmost importance. Hindi had to be put on an equal footing with the English or French language for the transformation of Hindu society and also to guarantee the country's progress, SSR said. There is no doubt, SSR added, that the situation has changed over a period of many years, since the time when a teacher was making a monthly salary of Rs 12.50. Today, SSR added, things have changed radically not only in terms of salaries and the living standard but also regarding the number of eastern languages taught in the schools, especially Hindi, Telegu, Urdu, and Marathi.

Talking about education on Mauritius, SSR recalled that the administration insisted that education be given to the entire population. But this government measure ran into a certain degree of opposition from people who at all costs wanted education to be given in return for money. Now, how could a family with four or five children have enough money to pay these enormous costs? SSR asked himself. The prime minister also felt that the administration kept its promise regarding free education in spite of the fact that some people had called this a "political farce" and those people, SSR said, were against progress for the Hindus.

In political terms, the prime minister retraced the struggle for independence, a struggle which was conducted through nonviolence according to the precepts of Gandhi. Today, the Island of Mauritius has no violence and there is racial harmony. One must not believe that there is a "community superiority" on Mauritius on the part of the Hindus. "We are a community for service," said SSR. "The Hindu works hard



and he is at the base of the Mauritian economy; but one must not take him for a beggar," the prime minister added, mentioning the example of the Hindu who works on his own little piece of land to build his home, "while others prefer to have a home without doing anything."

"We want to work for the progress of the country and in harmony with all other communities of the country," SSR concluded.

Earlier, the swami Krishnanand and the president of Human Service Trust, Mr D.Bahadur, had given their speeches, emphasizing the importance of the seminar. The swami declared that, in spite of his numerous personal commitments and obligations, he preferred to be in Mauritius to be present at this seminar which will end on Friday.

5058

CSO: 4719/414

REPORTAGE ON ISLAMIC PARTY PLANS

Separate Election Slate Favored

Port Louis THE NATION in French 11 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] The PIM (Mauritian Islamic Party) yesterday called for a separate election slate and seats reserved in the Legislative Assembly for the Muslim community. The party's leaders maintain that the "good loser" system, such as it is provided for in the Constitution, does not benefit the minority community.

The leaders of the PIM propose to meet with the political leaders of the Labor Party, the MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement], the RPL [Rally for Progress and Liberty], and the UDM [Mauritian Democratic Union] to familiarize themselves with their feelings on their proposals.

Mr Ismael Nawoor, one of the organizers of the PIM, said yesterday during a press conference that his party proposes to conduct a campaign exploiting the topic of the electoral system. He added that the PIM leaders launched a study on this subject and arrived at the conclusion that the system does not guarantee representation for the minorities in parliament.

Mr Nawoor then presented a series of decisions adopted last Sunday during a PIM meeting. It was demanded that the government go back on its decision to appoint a non-Muslim to go to Egypt; that embassies be set up in Saudi Arabia and in Libya and that an ambassador be appointed to Pakistan with jurisdiction over Bangladesh; that three of his men be appointed to the position of minister-counsellor; that equal time be granted twice a day on MBC [Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation] for the Friday sermon and, finally, that the administration put an end to "favoritism" in the public sector.

Finally, Mr Nawoor remarked that the PIM intends shortly to draft a manifesto and declared himself ready to solicit votes during the next general election.

Islamic Party Hailed by Crowd

Port Louis THE NATION in French 14 Dec 81 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts] The first national meeting of the PIM enabled that party to gauge its strength in the Green Plain, the bastion of the MMM since the 1976 election. In spite of the campaigns of lies conducted by

its detractors, the PIM yesterday morning, in the garden of Plaine Verte, managed to rally an enthusiastic crowd estimated at about 2,000 persons; the crowd was not stingy with its applause for the various speakers who addressed it.

It must be said that Mr Ahmad Hyderkhan chaired the meeting with dynamism and also with rare competence.

Mr Yousouf Mohammed, party leader, called the prime minister a dictator because, in his opinion, he is not the father of the nation. "When I was ambassador in Cairo, I did not have the necessary support which I had expected," said Mr Mohammed. He chastised the attitude of Dr Swaley Kasenally, MMM deputy, who refused to attend a PIM meeting.

Mr Mohammed wondered how many Muslims will get elected during the next general election. "Your number will decline, hence the need to fight for 12 seats reserved for the Muslim community," he shouted.

He asked the audience not to vote for Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam or Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo or for persons without intelligence. He called for Muslim unity.

Mr Suleiman Bhayat, a former member of the CAM [Muslim Action Committee], declared that Labor Party leader Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam exploited the Muslim community to get independence.

He remarked that, during the general and municipal elections, it was the Muslim community which always was the big loser. The MMM, which he called an "unsavory" party, practices extreme communalism.

Mr Bhayat also vehemently attacked the housing ministry concerning the small homes of the CHA. "[Creole omitted]"

Mr Ismale Nawoor, who is "Mike" to his close friends and who was active for 11 years in the MMM, attacked his former party which always worked against the interests of the Muslims. The Muslim deputies of the MMM in the Legislative Assembly, he charged, cannot file a single motion for the advancement of the Muslim community.

Mr Nawoor added that the PIM has lit the flame of democracy so that justice may be rendered unto the Muslim community.

He also condemned the role of Mr Harish Boodhoo, the PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party] leader, concerning Libya.

Mr Raouf Jeerooburkhan declared that the PIM is an independent party. He spoke out against Dr Swaley Kasenally, MMM deputy, who is doing nothing for the advancement of the Muslim community. According to him, the place of Dr Kasenally is in the PIM rather than in the MMM.

Mr Jeerooburkhan also spoke out against the policy of bus transportation and, at the same time, called for the resignation of Public Works Minister Emmanuel Bussier.

Mr Hyderkhan rejected the allegations of Mr Harish Boodhoo to the effect that the PIM does not have a proper place in the current political context. On that score, Mr Hyderkhan remarked that, out of the 18 candidates of the PSM for the next general elections, 15 are Hindus, while two come from the population in general, and one comes from the Muslim community.

MMM deputies and Mr Raouf Bundhun, CAM member, were present at the meeting.

5058

CSO: 4719/414

## MAURITIUS

### RODRIGUES PAPER COMMENTS ON RENEWED INTEREST IN ISLAND

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 22 Dec 81 p 4

[Text] The MMM, MMSP [Socialist-Progressive Mauritian Militant Movement], RPL [expansion unknown], and UDM [Mauritian Democratic Union] "have shown that they have another vision of Rodrigues," declares the OPR [Rodrigues Peoples Organization] in its publication L'ORGANISATION. It no doubt refers to the manner in which Rodrigues is now treated by the Mauritian authorities, a treatment severely criticized by OPR.

Mr Serge Clair notes that the Labor Party has not responded to OPR's invitation to a meeting at which the latter would explain its program, which has just been published.

The OPR newspaper, in its issue of Saturday 12 December, summarizes as follows the viewpoints of the Mauritian political parties contacted by Mr Clair during his visit to Rodrigues:

"The MMM/MMSP spoke of a rather extensive autonomy for Rodrigues, which would make the inhabitants responsible for their development and for the administration of their island. The RPL spoke of 'Rodrigues for the Rodriguais.' The UDM, as in the past, advocates self-determination for Rodrigues."

The RPL, as L'ORGANISATION also notes, has expressed the desire to conduct a campaign on Rodrigues. We note, moreover, that in its platform the RPL allows Rodrigues an important role in the context of decentralization of powers from Mauritius.

The OPR newspaper recalls that Mr Clair's meetings with Mauritian political parties in no way aimed at seeking support from those parties for OPR.

In addition, the paper introduced the two OPR candidates in the next general election. One is Felicite France, 36, a former member of the police force with 14 years of service. The other is Mr Clair, secretary of OPR. He is 41. He founded OPR in September 1976 with a group of islanders, and the party ran two candidates, one of whom was Mr Clair himself, in the 1976

elections. They were defeated by the PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party], but by a smaller majority than that party had won over the laborites in the general elections of 1967. The OPR considers it has gained enough ground by now to checkmate the PMSD at the next elections.

6145

CSO: 4719/419



MAURITIUS

NUMBER OF REGISTERED UNIONS REPORTED

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 7 Dec 81 p 4

[Text] The number of trade unions officially listed by the Registrar of Associations is increasing. Indeed, as of 31 December of last year there were no less than 304 unions for a working population of approximately 320,000 wage earners, compared to 283 on the corresponding date the previous year. Of those 304 unions, representing a work force of 67,506 wage earners, some 15 have been struck off since the start of 1981.

Unions with the largest memberships are the Plantation Workers Union with 12,063, and the Government Servants Association with 11,728. No other union exceeds 5,000 in membership. After the PWU and GSA, the third largest union is the Government Teachers Union with 3,748 members.

Only five unions number more than 2,000 members, and nine others have from 1,000 to 2,000 members.

The union with the fewest members is that of the inspectors for the Registrar of Associations, which has but seven members, the minimum required by law for the formation of a union.

6145  
CSO: 4719/418

FUTURE OF SUGAR-CHEMICAL INDUSTRY REPORTED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 1 Dec 81 p 1

Text Mauritius henceforth has its sugar-chemical industry, to produce a variety of products from sugar and molasses: particularly cellulose acetate, chloroform, polystyrene, polyester, yeast, rum, and ethanol. The objective of this industry accords perfectly with that of the CSC [Commonwealth Science Council], which yesterday began a meeting on utilization of natural products in Africa. In his address opening the meeting, Agriculture Minister Sir Satcam Boolell stressed the importance of this industry, which in the future will be able to extend its activities to other agricultural products including tea, coffee, cotton, and tobacco.

The minister sketched the food situation in Mauritius, noting the importance of agricultural diversification and possibilities for intensive development of a country's natural resources. From that perspective the developing countries, which lack appropriate labor and financial resources, must look abroad for help in those domains.

Sir Satcam Boolell observed that the Ministry of Agriculture has undertaken research, with UNDP [UN Development Program] and FAO concerning the use of sugarcane byproducts for animal feed. The University of Mauritius, the minister added, is also undertaking research for better utilization of cane residues.

The university's vice chancellor, Prof J. Manrakham, has in an address announced the setting up of a multidisciplinary team to study the potential and prospects of our marine resources located within our zone of exclusive economic control. Moreover, the university is setting up a biotechnical team which will devote its studies to the utilization of natural products in Mauritius.

6145  
CSO: 4719/418

## MAURITIUS

### GEOHERMAL PROJECT FALLS THROUGH

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 27 Dec 81 p 7

/Text/ The project to develop geothermal energy in Mauritius is about to be written off.

Indeed, Prof Marinelli of Italy and Prof Haroon Tazieff, the renowned French volcanologist, when visiting Mauritius for the preliminary work, did not hide their pessimism, thereby joining Mr Jon Jonson, the Icelandic expert of the National Energy Authority, who had concluded that there were very few possibilities for development of that form of energy in Mauritius.

Prof Marinelli, in Mauritius since early December, has taken several samples and done some geological work at Trou Kanaka. In a talk with Minister of Energy Dr K. Busawon before leaving, the Italian expert said there are very few possibilities for development of geothermal energy in Mauritius. Within a month he will submit a final report to the government, which will definitively terminate the project.

In his report submitted to the government on 26 January of this year, Mr Jonson stated that there were no indications of geothermal energy in Mauritius. In support of that view he said categorically that a temperature of 200 degrees C "can therefore not be hoped for, and generation of electricity from geothermal energy source seems excluded."

6145

CSO: 4719/418

RESULTS OF SUGAR HARVEST REPORTED

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 24 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] Final figures for the 1981 sugar harvest indicate a total production of 574,526 tons; that is, a shortfall of 474 tons from the last official Chamber of Agriculture estimate.

Other important figures relating to the crop year are the tonnage of cane harvested (5,302,459), and an average extraction of 10.83.

We recall that at the outset sugar growing circles had predicted a record harvest for this year, but that cane fields began to be damaged by bad weather even before official estimates had been made.

Subsequently the Chamber of Agriculture had to reduce its estimates on several occasions, to a final figure of 575,000 tons. But as bad results persisted during the cut, it became evident that production would be slightly below that last estimate.

We recall, finally, that Prime Minister Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam officially opened the 1981 cut on 18 June at the Riche-en-Eau plantation.

6145  
CSO: 4719/418

## BRIEFS

PHYSICIANS TO ARABIA--Some 20 Mauritian specialists in general medicine (MRCP) /expansion unknown/ and surgery (FRCS) /expansion unknown/ will be recruited to work in Saudi Arabia under the terms of a contract to be concluded in January. They will be on leave without pay, but will have to resign if after a certain time they decide to continue working in that country. It is possible that two generalists may also be hired temporarily. /Text/ /Port Louis THE NATION in French 28 Dec 81 p 1/ 6145

AID TO UGANDA--The government has in principle consented to assist Uganda in restructuring its educational system, following a request by that country to the High Commission for Mauritius in London. It has been decided to donate to Uganda all textbooks in mathematics, physics and other disciplines no longer being used by our Ministry of Education. The cost of shipping the school books to Uganda will be borne by the government of Mauritius. In addition, it has been decided to reserve a number of admissions to the Institute of Pedagogy and University of Mauritius for young Ugandans. /Text/ /Port Louis ADVANCE in French 19 Dec 81 p 4/ 6145

CSO: 4719/418

NAMPULA MILITARY SCHOOL GRADUATES NEW OFFICERS

Machel Message to School

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] "The Nampula Military School is the place where we blend the combat experience acquired during the national armed liberation struggle and the modern military technique of a regular army," President Samora Machel wrote in a message inserted in the Book of Honor of that educational institution. With that message, written on Wednesday, after the ceremony closing the first officer training course given at that school, the commander-in-chief of the armed forces of Mozambique paid tribute to the quality of political, technical, and scientific training activities performed there.

After the ceremony closing that course, Marshal Samora Machel held a brief meeting in the school's visitor center with generals and senior officers of the armed forces of Mozambique. Also present were members of the cabinet, of the diplomatic corps, and Soviet military specialists who have been providing support for the technical and scientific training of the country's young officers.

On that occasion, the commander-in-chief of the armed forces of Mozambique praised the cooperative effort which has developed between the Mozambican army and the armies of the other socialist and African countries. He considered this fruitful cooperation to be the expression of the common concern for the preservation of peace.

"I am quite enthusiastic over everything that I have seen and I warmly congratulate the command of this military school, the cadets who just finished their course, and the internationalist specialists for having given us beautiful moments," President Samora Machel wrote in the Book of Honor.

Then he added: "I saw the transformation that went on in these men. They came in as men with tribalist, regionalist, and racist ideas and they leave here today with a feeling for the country's national dimension, with a revolutionary consciousness, in other words, they leave as communists."

He also emphasized that "the military school has become the forge for the New Individual. The new generation of communist officials for the country's army emerges from here."



The chief of state also said that the military school is an object of pride for the entire Mozambican people and constitutes a contribution to all progressive Africa.

#### Machel Visits School

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 Dec 81 p 1

[Article by Antonio Souto: "President Samora Machel Presides Over Closing Ceremonies of First Course at Nampula"]

[Excerpts] Yesterday morning, President Samora Machel presided over the ceremony closing the first officer training course at the Nampula Military School. The chief of state particularly praised the behavior of these young officers throughout their 3 years of training. With the exception of those who had to leave the school for reasons of health or for disciplinary reasons, all the remaining trainees displayed the performance and political qualities that equipped them to be party members.

Before the closing ceremony, the chief of state visited various military installations at the school, he watched training exercises, and he inspected the center's support facilities.

Marshal of the Republic Samora Machel first went to the small arms firing range and then to the field artillery firing range. There he carefully followed the briefings given him on the methodology behind the instructions given the cadets.

The commander-in-chief of the Mozambican armed forces carefully watched the exercises in the AA defense area, in the AT combat area, and in the training areas for border guard duties, psychological and character guidance training, the obstacle course, and the athletic field.

In analyzing these exercises, President Samora Machel praised the high performance standards required in the course. He felt that these high political and technical standards which are demanded here constitute a necessary prerequisite for training officers capable of guaranteeing the defense of the fatherland's and the revolution's integrity.

This visit to the military school ended with a review in the Room of the Officer of the Day, at the AA defense CP, and at the recreation hall, as well as the tactical, technical, and field artillery training centers. At these installations he paid particular attention to the study materials available to the students so as to guarantee a high teaching level in the classrooms. He praised the fact that the students were required to acquire a profound knowledge of the mechanisms and operations of weapons used in the army as a requirement for handling them correctly. The cadets are forced to learn almost all parts of the most diverse types of weapons, from tanks to machineguns. During this presentation, the trainees started up a motor which had been set up for this purpose.

The closing ceremony as such was held on the "Parade Ground," located in the central compound of the military school which was the old building of the general headquarters of the Portuguese colonial army.

"During the teaching process, the commanders, professors, party cells, and OJM [Mozambique Youth Organization] cells tried to educate the cadets and develop in them a love of the military profession, an awareness of military duty regarding the defense of the revolution's gains, a high level of military alertness and discipline, a constant aspiration for the perfection of knowledge as well as practical skills. All graduating cadets had to go through a course in which they had to firm up their theoretical knowledge through practical exercises in leading small military units," Colonel Goi-Goi, the military school commandant, announced.

Maj Gen Joaquim Munhepe, the chairman of the cadet examining board, said that 24 percent received the grade of "excellent" in the tests, 49 percent received the grade of "good," and 27 percent earned a grade of "adequate." This board consisted of subcommittees for study fields considered fundamental, such as the history of the FRELIMO, political-educational work, tactics, basic marksmanship training, field artillery, armored equipment, AA artillery, communications, and logistics.

The ambassador of the USSR, who was also present at the ceremony, said that the closing of the course turning out the first officers trained in Mozambique testifies to the concern of the FRELIMO Party with the defense of the revolution and of peace by strengthening the country's defensive capabilities. "Your celebration is also our celebration," he added. He emphasized the fact that "the Soviet specialists only made a modest contribution."

The diplomat expressed his country's congratulations, presenting a steel bust of Lenin and a miniature prototype of a modern tank. The Soviet ambassador was greeted with an embrace by President Samora Machel who felt that the cooperation given by the USSR was an act of true proletarian internationalism.

5058

CSO: 4742/167

MACHEL ADDRESSES MINERS WORKING IN SOUTH AFRICA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] "We admire your patriotic firmness. You live far from your families, from your native soil, and from your friends. We admire you because you always carry Mozambique in your hearts. Because, in spite of the fact that you are abroad, you firmly and constantly contributed to the country's development." These are the words which President Samora Machel spoke in yesterday receiving a group of emigrant miners from South Africa and other neighboring countries.

At that ceremony, which was held in the Presidential Palace, the spokesman of the group of miners recalled that, during the last meeting with the chief of state, the latter stressed the need for every Mozambican to have the right to get to know his country.

The worker added that, as a part of this policy, the emigrants this time went to the Province of Cabo Delgado where they visited facilities of political and economic importance.

Referring to the visit of the miners to the central base of the FRELIMO--where they lived in the brushwood huts used as the home of President Samora Machel and Marcelino dos Santos--the spokesman said that "it will be difficult for us to forget what we saw here."

Some of the emigrants present at the meeting have started commercial activities in the country. On that occasion they once again expressed their happiness over this opportunity provided by the party and government in enabling them to invest in the growth of their own country.

The miners also briefed the chief of state on some of the difficulties which they encounter in their work.

The president of the republic then said that these meetings with citizens who work abroad have already become traditional.

"This meeting was a kind of festivity because we exchanged bitter experiences. It is a meeting between humiliated individuals, between the exploited," Samora Machel emphasized.

The supreme leader of the Mozambican revolution pointed out that the work done by those miners has brought dignity to all Mozambicans abroad and to the country "because in spite of the fact that you are abroad, you firmly and constantly contributed to the country's growth."

President Samora Machel then talked about some measures adopted by the party and government to upgrade the work of the emigrants.

The chief of state stressed the offensive at the border stations with a view to cope with the incidents of violence, robbery, abuses, and expropriation of the miners' property.

"We consider these practices to be the action of the enemy, the enemy of independence for Mozambique," said Marshal Samora Machel.

In response to the problem mentioned by the miners, concerning small problems which they encounter in their commercial activities, the president of the republic talked about the existence of channels on the party level for the purpose of resolving these issues.

Access to these channels can be obtained through the party structures in the Province of Maputo. As the chief of state noted, the miners will be able to bring all of their economic, social, and even personal problems there and there will also be a possibility for getting some action started with a view to improving support for the emigrants.

The development projects, which are being carried out this year, were also announced by President Samora Machel who then said that their implementation calls for the talents of the entire Mozambican people.

Through the emigrants present, President Samora Machel wished all Mozambican workers abroad a happy New Year.

The miners turned over to the chief of state 28,000 rands [Krugerrands?] to support the Solidarity Bank. The workers also presented to President Samora Machel a gold medal bearing the inscription "Hero of Africa--Marshal Samora Moises Machel, we have every confidence in you."

5058

CSO: 4742/167

## WORKERS AWAIT SOUTH AFRICAN WORK CONTRACTS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Dec 81 p 1

[Excerpt] "There is a noticeable improvement in the reception of the miners, in the treatment of baggage and, above all, in the warehouses, where the situation has been catastrophic," said Maj Gen Jacinto Veloso, minister of security, yesterday during a meeting to analyze the results of the Political and Organizational Offensive in the border location of Ressano Garcia.

At that border zone, the directives outlined by the party leadership to improve conditions for the reception of miners returning to the country have been implemented to a large extent.

During his trip to Ressano Garcia, Security Minister Veloso, a member of the Permanent Political Committee, visited the installations of the Mozambique Railways, Wenela, the Customs Office, Fabrica de Refeicoes, the free exchange, Migration, a consumer cooperative and some private establishments.

### Mining Candidates

In his visit to Wenela, the security minister was informed that about 4,000 people had applied for mining jobs, some of whom have been in Ressano Garcia for more than a year without any satisfactory results.

Alberto Bila, district administrator of Moamba, reported to the security minister that the thousands of men gathered at that border post come from Sofala, Manica, Inhambane, Gaza and Maputo provinces.

According to the administrator of Moamba, the major reasons for the large number of waiting workers are that the work contracts have expired, some of the men are physically unfit and some are too old, and the mines cannot absorb more manpower.

The presence in Ressano Garcia of about 4,000 people waiting to be called up for the South African mines is having repercussions on supplies for the local population and creating other negative effects.

Witch-doctoring, thievery and cutting wood to sell are among the ways the mining candidates are supporting themselves while they wait for their contracts.

In conversations with the aspiring miners, Veloso learned about the main difficulties they face there.

"I recommend that they follow the guidelines of the district agencies to arrange for employment in our country. This is no life for anyone, waiting 1 or 2 years for a job that may or may not materialize. They are far away from their families and there are problems with the local structures and other negative factors," the minister of security stressed. He urged these thousands of men to seek employment in their own provinces until their contracts come through.

#### Migration

During last Monday's operation by the Migration Service in Ressano Garcia, 347,500 meticals were found in the possession of various individuals returning from South Africa. The minister of security was told that this sum was brought in from South Africa, already converted into Mozambican currency.

Some 280,500 meticals were found inside a thermos bottle, 76,000 meticals in a radio, 20,000 in a package of chocolate and 6,000 meticals in a camera. The search was conducted in the CFM [Mozambique Railways] in Ressano Garcia.

6362

CSO: 4742/159



FIRST ESTIMATES INDICATE INCREASED PRODUCTION IN 1981

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Dec 81 p 10

[Text] "According to estimates for 1981, we can report that agricultural production rose 13 percent over the previous year. Industrial production in 1982 will increase 7 percent over the previous year. In 1982, overall shipping will increase 8 percent over 1980," Mario Machunga, minister of planning, announced during the proceedings of the Ninth Session of the People's Assembly.

Machunga also announced that the growth observed in the agrarian sector is due to a 12 percent growth in the agricultural sector, 10 percent in the livestock sector and 23 percent in the forestry sector. He also reported that, in this production, the state sector will grow about 7 percent and the cooperative sector by 3.2 percent. The private sector will remain at the same level as the previous year.

According to the planning minister, these figures constitute a preliminary evaluation of this first year of the decade of victory over underdevelopment, according to the Central State Plan for 1981 [PEC-81].

Only in the first half of next year will we have more accurate information, permitting an accounting that will better reflect the economic and social reality of the current year.

He felt, however, that from an analysis of the available information, "we can say that we have made significant progress in this first year of the decade.

"In conclusion, we must point out that the estimated economic growth rates are significantly higher than the average annual growth rates estimated for the 5-year period 1976-1980," he added.

These advances are not considered to be sufficient, however, in view of the tasks to be accomplished during the decade.

The principal factor in this economic development was "an increase in the productivity of collective labor, represented by a growth rate of about 5 percent."

From the analysis of the growth of collective productivity, the planning minister concluded that "it was basically influenced by the higher level of organization in the productive enterprises, although we must admit that much remains to be done in this area.



In addition to this growth, action was taken during 1981 to carry out the Great Development Projects planned for the decade, as well as projects in cartography and geology, particularly in prospecting for coal, iron and other metallic and nonmetallic minerals.

Some advances were made in the foreign trade and transport sectors, but we would have had better results if we had made a responsible effort to improve the level of activity and organization in these sectors and recognized the role they play in international economic relations.

"As a result of the negative trend in exchange rates, revenues for our country did not reach the [desired] levels. This problem could have been minimized if we had been more aggressive in our foreign trade," the planning minister said, adding:

"The foreign trade balance has worsened, and full utilization of the country's existing potential has been affected by the lack of materiel needed to use the installed productive capacity correctly and to execute planned development projects."

The staggering rise in the price of our major imports was the factor which most affected the foreign trade balance. Notable among the various examples cited by the planning minister to illustrate this situation was the 1,500 percent increase in oil prices between 1973 and 1981, going from \$2.50 to about \$36.00 per barrel. On the other hand, the price of sugar, one of our major export products, fell in 1981 from 18,000 to 7,000 metical per ton.

Evaluating the execution of PEC-81 overall, Mario Machungo said:

"We could have been much more successful in the course of the year if the indicators defined in PEC-81 had been met in full. In other words, despite what I have said, although we can confirm cases of products or enterprises where the plan has been met, indications are that PEC-81 was not achieved in full."

6362

CSO: 4742/159

## BRIEFS

**AERONAUTICS CHAMPIONSHIP IN INHAMBANE**--The Sixth National Aeronautics Championship and International Festival of Mozambique begins the day after tomorrow in the city of Inhambane. Foreign delegations from the Soviet Union, Portugal, and Bulgaria are already in Mozambique for the contest, and the Hungarian delegation is expected to arrive shortly. In the city of Inhambane, meanwhile, preparations for the festival are almost complete as far as setting up the necessary equipment for the competition and cleaning up the site for the event are concerned. This year the National Aeronautics Championship and International Festival of Mozambique will be well organized, since there will be even greater support than in previous years thanks to intervention by the Ministry of Posts, Telecommunications, and Civil Aviation. The fact is that our aviation is growing, and that growth must be kept up with and matched by our structures. We feel that this is being done. For example, the installation of an electronic scoreboard on the Inhambane runway this year is one more obvious proof that something is being done to improve aeronautical sport, a sport that is gaining more fans every day. Foreign participation in this competition contributes to the development of parachuting in our country. We will learn more from the foreign delegations that are now in Mozambique, because the USSR, Hungary, Bulgaria, Portugal, and the FRG are countries whose level of development is at its peak. The result is that the exchanges we have will certainly be fruitful for us, who are still amateurs in this sport. The Inhambane competition is therefore arousing great expectations, excitement, and enthusiasm, factors that will attract the public in large numbers. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Dec 81 p 7] 11798

**FIRST PORTUGUESE SCHOOL**--A school for Portuguese children living in Mozambique is scheduled to open in October 1982. According to information provided to our reporters by Mr Soares Martins, cultural attache at the Portuguese Embassy in Maputo, the school is being established in response to the desire expressed by the Portuguese community living in Mozambique and is intended to provide preprimary and primary education and, later, the preparatory cycle. After being duly authorized by the Mozambican Government, establishment of the school was the subject of thorough study by a committee from the Portuguese Ministry of Education which recently visited Maputo. The committee then drew up a report to be submitted to the Portuguese Government. The diplomat said: "At the moment, everything depends on our government's response and the settlement of a few matters of detail, such as the budget, so that the school can open in October 1982, which is when the school year begins in Portugal." In addition to operating on the same schedule as schools in Portugal, the school will follow Portuguese curricula and remain totally under the control of the Portuguese authorities. This means that the children of Portuguese cooperants will

be able to continue their studies in Mozambique without difficulty and without falling behind. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Dec 81 p 8] 11798

**POLICE TORTURERS DISMISSED**--The Provincial Directorate of the Criminal Investigation Police in Maputo yesterday revealed the full story of the PPM [Mozambican People's Police] officers who were dismissed from the police force for their involvement in criminal activities. They are under preventive detention, pending trial. According to the findings of the investigation, Joaquim Borracha Fombe and Jose Machichiguel Machel, both of the PPM, were serving with the 8th Squadron. They collaborated in torturing an individual who had been arrested, one Egidio Antonio Manhique. The torture was initiated by a civilian, Virgilio Joaquim Figueiredo. Having surprised Egidio Manhique at his home in possession of a stolen appliance and other articles, Figueiredo beat the suspect violently, inflicting brutal torture, and then took him to the 8th Squadron. Squadron PPM agents Fombe and Machel, together with Figueiredo, took action to recover the stolen goods, resulting in the arrest of other members of Manhique's ring: Jaime Mateus Mulungo, Alberto Francisco Cossa, Henriques Samuel Chivure, Armando David Marquel and Jose Vasco Novela. The arrested were savagely beaten and tortured at the 8th Squadron, with the participation of the PPM agents in question. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Dec 81 p 10] 6362

CSO: 4742/159

# PALIR REJECTS PATERNALISM FROM FRENCH ANARCHISTS

Dakar LE POLITICIEN in French No 73, Dec 81 p 5

[Excerpt] PALIR (Anarchist Party for Individual Freedoms in the Republic), the movement of Senegalese anarchists, is also becoming known internationally, in particular by the French, Belgian, Spanish, German and Italian anarchist groups.

International anarchist journals such as AGORA and MONDE LIBERTAIRE, which are quite well known, have reported the inauguration of our movement and even published our founding statement prior to later informing European anarchists, well-wishers, and readers more fully on PALIR's characteristics, attitudes, convictions, and goals.

AGORA, in its report on our movement reproduced above, pointed out to its readers in regard to our statement that "some phrases of the text, certain expressions, and some elements in the list of signatories may surprise our European mentality." We welcome this "clarification." It confirms, if that were needed, our relative individuality and the direction and characteristics of our movement, which is based--as we have stressed--primarily on the "realities" of the land and the concrete and historical social imperatives of the countries where we strive to live.

AGORA's report also notes that "the promoters of this movement are mainly intellectuals (in the African context of illiteracy this is hardly surprising)." Further, as a form of conclusion, AGORA adds: "If these reports (birth of anarchism in Senegal) are confirmed, our French libertarian movement will have a very important responsibility in regard to solidarity, since our country is still the confidant, main supplier, and financial backer of Senegal...."

These "clarifications" and this hasty appeal for solidarity of the French anarchist movement prompt some observations and comment on our part. The prejudice which is evident in AGORA's statements indicates a feeling of self-importance. We can understand this attitude, which is basically the result of an inadequacy in problem theory and practice and of the deep-rooted conditioning which the European left (including the anarchists and libertarians) has difficulty overcoming. When AGORA refers to illiteracy it assumes a position which is both paradoxical and offensive. AGORA seems to be saying that illiterates, that is, those people in "our context" who do not know how to read or write in French, English, Portuguese, Spanish or Arabic, cannot be anarchists, let alone found a movement of anarchist character. In other words, anarchism is only a foreign product for Africans and one must be "literate" in order to acquire it, to assimilate it.

We regard this as a baseless argument. As we will show in studies we are now conducting, and without going into detail now, there are African societies which were not at all "underdeveloped" in the sense we mean (underdevelopment being the result of a process begun by colonialism and aggravated by present imperialist domination) which were built on an anarchist foundation. We can point, among others, to the Lebou of Senegal and the Ballante of Senegal and Guinea-Bissau.

It was the coming of colonialism and the patterns imported and violently imposed by foreign domination which destroyed the foundations of the anarchist structures and social institutions....

The AGORA anarchists seem amazed by the difference in our anarchist "discourse" and the character of the participants in our movement. Perhaps they allow little freedom to differ and for them nothing is real except a pale copy by Africans of the approaches, methods, and attitudes of the Europeans, we were about to say Europocentrists.

We think that if there is to be any helping, it is we that are better able to help the AGORA anarchists, given the sense of self-importance previously mentioned. We have neither material or financial means, nor logistic support, but we do "have ideas" about our universe and world problems, ideas which we may have a chance to explain when we come to meet with the European anarchists, our brothers.

In regard to the French anarchist movement's appeal for solidarity, the way it was worded reveals that AGORA advocates an excessive parallelism. Since each black Senegalese group in France has a kind of director of conscience and logistics, then PALIR must also have them. We reject such a parallelism being imposed on us. The Senegalese Socialist Party may accept the more or less disguised authority of the French Socialist Party and other European socialists, and the Independence and Labor Party (communist) may accept the tutelage of the CPSU or the French Communist Party, but we of the Senegalese anarchist movement refuse to be subordinate to anyone.

Our nature and our objective are to be free, even if this freedom is relative because of various constraints. Thus, we denounce any form of paternalism disguised as solidarity.

We prefer to believe that the foolish statements in the AGORA article result merely from theoretical inadequacy. We know that the "European mentality" is in general closed to any theoretical contributions from the periphery. Our good will toward the anarchists of all countries prevents us from elaborating on this remark in public debate. We will do so when the time comes within the anarchist family.

We challenge all paternalism, whatever its source, and reject any solidarity tainted with paternalism.

We support equality and favor enriching differences.

9920  
CSO: 4719/408



# RESULTS OF 1981-82 HARVEST FOR VARIOUS CROPS REPORTED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 22 Dec 81 p 6

[Article by Sidy Gaye]

[Text] Unlike peanuts, with a relatively poor production year compared to previous ones since independence, the production of millet, the mainstay of our grain production, was quite good during the winter season 1981-82.

According to estimates provided by the director general of agricultural production, Mr Coly, this year's production of millet and sorghum will exceed 700,000 tons.

This output will make this year the third best since independence. Only 2 seasons were better, and the difference is not very great since the highest millet production levels were around 800,000 tons. These levels were achieved in the last 6 to 7 years, while the lowest results (3,000 to 4,000 tons) came during the first years of our independence when peanuts were still the farmers' preferred crop.

Today, the trend seems to be the reverse, since in terms of area sown with millet and sorghum the farmers sowed more millet during the 1981-82 season than at any time since independence. More than 1.17 million hectares were sown with millet and sorghum, the highest proportion thus far. The area sown to millet in the last 21 years has averaged about 900,000 hectares, as to production the lowest output was in the sixties on an area of between 7,000 and 8,000 hectares. In the last 3 years production of this grain has been characterized by increasing demand and steadily larger production.

The average yield of a millet field this year also justifies the good performance of this grain. With an average yield of 700 kg per hectare, the 1981-82 season ranks 2d in the period since independence. The only better season was 1978-79 when the national average was about 800 kg per hectare. The average yield from millet fields during the last 10 years was slightly over 500 kg per hectare, and the lowest yields were as little as 300 kg per hectare.

The Central Zone, the leading area in millet and peanut production, this year produced more than 500,000 tons of millet and sorghum, thus surpassing last year's production by 150,000 tons. Sine-Saloum contributed more than 3/5 of this tonnage, the remainder coming from Thies (about 116,000 tons) and Djourbel with a total of almost 96,000 tons.

## Southern Zone

Far behind Central Zone comes the Southern Zone, which is expected to supply about 18 percent of the national production, mainly from Casamance, while Eastern Senegal produces smaller quantities. Finally, the Northern Zone, which includes Louga and Fleuve, this year may contribute 11 percent of the national total.

Maize, with yields around 800 kg per hectare and production of more than 50,000 tons, has not done badly this year. However, although production for the 1981-82 season has increased by more than 2,000 tons over the preceding year, the experts believe we should have even better results if urea (fertilizer) had been applied in time and in sufficient quantity.

Production of paddy rice also suffered from this delay and shortage of fertilizer since not enough urea was supplied to growers. Thus, compared to previous years, paddy rice production in the 1981-82 season, while not bad, cannot be considered good. Like peanuts, paddy rice production was mediocre at slightly more than 71,000 tons, or a slight increase of about 3,000 tons over the previous season. The other feature of production of this grain is the steady decrease in area devoted to rice-growing in rain water, because irrigated crops are using more and more land compared to other uses. Total national production of rice, all growing methods included, will this year be a little more than 100,000 tons; less than half of our requirement, which must now exceed 240,000 tons.

As for beans, the only crop whose production fell, it is possible that the impetus at the beginning of the winter season of the Fallenes, Nianguenes, Dienguenes and Diagnenes was reduced by the limiting effects of the Ramadan months which came this year during the agricultural production cycle. Thus, although the sown area increased from 38,000 to about 59,000 hectares, production will be less than 26,000 tons compared to 35,000 tons last year, which did not meet their own needs.

9920

CSO: 4719/407



QUESTION-MARK SAID TO HANG OVER SOUTH AFRICAN SWAZIS

Self-Government Sought

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 Dec 81 pp 2, 15

[Article by Anthony Duigan]

[Text] A question-mark hangs over the future of about 750 000 South African Swazis because of Government moves to incorporate the tiny KaNgwane homeland into Swaziland.

The KaNgwane Legislative Assembly has bitterly opposed the moves which will deprive the homeland and South African-born Swazis of sharing in the wealth and development of South Africa.

At a special meeting of the Legislative Assembly earlier this month it was decided unanimously to use every means possible to convince the South African Government to grant full self-governing status to KaNgwane.

Prosperity

"We have been asking for self-government for nine months but against its own policy of granting self-rule to ethnic groups, the South African Government has refused," said Mr Enos Mabuza, chief executive councillor of KaNgwane, in an interview.

"In spite of this, we intend doing everything we can to bring about self-governing status.

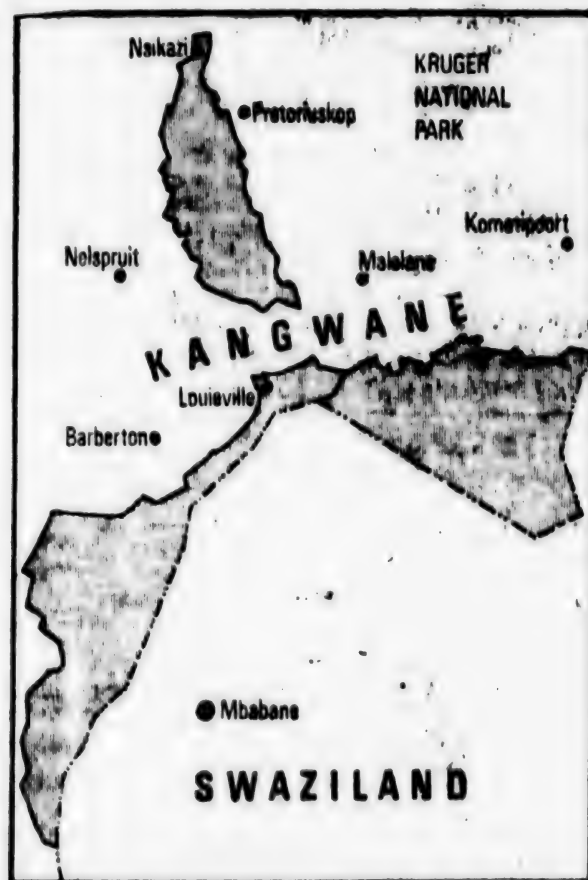
"It is clear that the real intentions of Pretoria are to strip the Swazis of the Republic of their South African citizenship and deny them the right and access to the wealth and prosperity which they have helped to build in this country."

Earlier this year, the South African Government informed Swaziland that it was "positively disposed" towards the unification of KaNgwane and Swaziland.

Finality

Dr Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, declined to comment on the possibility of KaNgwane being incorporated into Swaziland.

But the Deputy Minister of Development, Mr J J Wentzel, told the special session of the KaNgwane Assembly that finality concerning the possible incorporation of the homeland into Swaziland would be reached "in the not too distant future."



KaNgwane, the Swazi homeland which has become the centre of controversy over attempts to cede it to Swaziland. Now the South African Black Alliance, a grouping of Swazi, Zulu, Indian and coloured politicians, has said it will take up KaNgwane's fight against incorporation into the Kingdom of Swaziland.

#### Background of Situation

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 Dec 81 p 15

[Article by Tony Duigan]

[Text] The intrigue surrounding the future of the little Swazi homeland, home to about 220 000 South African-born Swazis, has largely been removed from the public spotlight.

The territory--most of which swings in a narrow band around the borders of Swaziland, some lying to the north between White River and the Kruger National Park boundary--is a development backwater with little to draw attention to it.

According to the Corporation for Economic Development, KaNgwane is still "a backward area" where the rate of economic development is slow and the economy largely a subsistence one.

In spite of this the territory has been groomed since 1959 for full homeland status and in 1977 it reached the first stage on the road to self-government.

This meant that the four regional authorities nominated members for the 36-man Legislative Assembly which was given certain administrative powers over education, welfare, agriculture and internal affairs.

The problem was that the new powers did not create new paths to wealth or the resources for development.

Nearly two years ago, at the beginning of 1980, the Executive Council of KaNgwane asked the South African Government to grant full self-rule status to the homeland.

This would have placed KaNgwane on the same footing as other non-independent homelands with a party elected Legislative Assembly, more power over its internal affairs, a better chance of a bigger slice of South Africa's financial cake and Government-backed concessions to attract investors.

There was no reason to expect any hesitancy over this step from the South African Government. Other homelands were granted full self-rule without much ado.

But the KaNgwane representatives were advised against rushing into things, says Mr Enos Mabuza, the Chief Executive Councillor.

After heeding this advice for fifteen months the homeland's government renewed its request in April 1981.

What followed dismayed and confused the people of KaNgwane, said Mr Mabuza.

"Distorted reports" stated that the KaNgwane councillors had held discussions with the South African Government concerning the granting of "political independence" to KaNgwane.

Mr Mabuza immediately fired off a protest to the South African Government which underlined the opposition of the Swazi people to independence and the fact that this view had been clearly conveyed to Pretoria.

The Ministry of Co-operation and Development was asked to correct the reports. No correction was ever forthcoming, said Mr Mabuza.

Further efforts to get the Government to grant self-rule, not independence, to KaNgwane met with silences to the point where Mr Mabuza told Dr Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development: "The silence of the central Government with regard to our request has done my colleagues and me a lot of harm. It has put our credibility and negotiating ability at stake. We are losing face among our people."

Besides the credibility of Mr Mabuza and his Legislative Assembly, the futures of more than 500 000 Swazis living in "white" South Africa plus the 220 000 in KaNgwane itself were also at stake.

The homeland's constitutional future was "a delicate and sensitive matter," Dr Koornhof told Mr Mabuza on June 12.

A week earlier the South African Cabinet had decided to reply to a Swaziland protest about possible self-rule for KaNgwane by saying that the Government was positively disposed towards the unification of KaNgwane and Swaziland.

It was suggested that KaNgwane discuss its constitutional future with the Kingdom of Swaziland.

Mr Mabuza and his councillors rejected this "offer" from South Africa and pressed yet again for a categorical answer to their request for self-governing status.

A summit in July between representatives of Swaziland, South Africa and KaNgwane produced little.

"But it was clear South Africa wanted to blindfold us and push us into Swaziland," said Mr Mabuza.

Two months later a further meeting between KaNgwane and South Africa heightened tensions. The South African Government was not unsympathetic to the request for self-government but was "not in a position" to negotiate such "at this stage," Dr Koornhof said, according to Mr Mabuza.

In late November Dr Koornhof wrote to Mr Mabuza and stated the South African Government's support for Swaziland's ideal of a unified Swazi people and, accordingly, its inability to accede to the request for self-government.

As a final effort to try and force the issue fully into the open the KaNgwane councillors called a special session of the Legislative Assembly on December 1 to consider South Africa's refusal to grant self-rule.

Little was achieved. South Africa stated its expectation that finality concerning the possible incorporation of KaNgwane into Swaziland would be reached in the near future.

The Legislative Assembly decided unanimously to try every constitutional means possible to get self-governing authority.

Said Mr Robert Mabila, secretary of Swaziland's Boundaries' Committee: "Chiefs from KaNgwane had visited King Sobhuza of Swaziland years ago and asked for his help in reuniting the homeland with Swaziland.

"The King promised to do his and has been sending high-powered missions from Swaziland for talks with South Africa on land borders," he said. [as published]

Mr Mabuza claims that because of his refusal and that of the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly "to enter through the front door of political independence" Pretoria intended to drive the Swazis through the back door (into Swaziland) to bring the policy of separate development to its conclusion.

"The majority of black people in South Africa, including the Swazis, reject homeland independence because it results in the forfeiture of their claims to

a share in South Africa's political power and its wealth," Mr Mabuza told the special Legislative Assembly sitting.

"If the RSA Cabinet is sincere in telling us that preference should be given to possible unification with Swaziland then it must prove its sincerity by asking Gazankulu and QwaQwa to amalgamate with Mozambique and Lesotho respectively.

"After all, what is sauce for the goose ought to be sauce for the gander."

But in spite of the stand taken by Mr Mabuza and the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly on December 1, South Africa seems to have made its decision: there will be no self-governing territory of KaNgwane in the future, only a slightly enlarged Kingdom of Swaziland with an extra 750 000 citizens and a South Africa with 750 000 fewer black people to worry about.

CSO: 4700/594

CISKEI INDEPENDENCE, LEADERSHIP EXAMINED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 3 Dec 81 p 29

[Article by Anthony Duigan: "Grand Apartheid Attains Its Zenith"]

[Text] /People cannot eat flags and constitutions--Chief  
Lennox Sebe/ [in italics]

The leader of the independence-bent Ciskei has perhaps forgotten the pithy comment he made five years ago on the parlous state of his homeland.

When it becomes South Africa's fourth independent homeland tomorrow many of Chief Sebe's people will have little more than their flag and a constitution to show for uhuru.

The Verwoerdian grand apartheid design for massive racial engineering has attained its zenith in Ciskei.

One hundred and fifty thousand people have already been uprooted and resettled there during the last 20 years in mass rural camps and a few urban townships.

But the wheels still grind on.

Resettlement appears to have only just begun.

Another 250 000 people at least--mainly from the "white" corridor between Ciskei and Transkei--are scheduled for relocation in the homeland in terms of consolidation plans and the removal of black spots.

Add to this another 150 000 for those blacks of Ciskei origin--Xhosa-speakers whose forebears were born in Ciskei--illegally in "white" South Africa in terms of influx control and who face automatic endorsing back to the homeland.

The extent of population engineering, the devastation to the family unit and to the economic and social stability of a big section of South Africa's people, is a "tribute" to the architects of "separate freedoms."

But, says constitutional law expert Professor Marinus Wiechers of Unisa, homeland independence has no winners anymore.



Even the South African Government is scoring less and less from it.

Why has Ciskei independence produced such sinking feelings?

A profile of the homeland gives an idea:

It is one of the poorest territories in southern Africa (poorest is the tiny Qwa Qwa homeland in the Free State) and the most crowded--an average of 126 people a sq km at present and 81 a sq km when all the land promised under the final consolidation plans is added.

Less than a third of its de jure 2,1-million people live within its borders. The rest are spread around South Africa.

But all will lose their South African citizenship tomorrow.

These population figures are based on the Quail Commission which reported to the Ciskei Government last year on independence.

However, the latest statistics from the Department of Co-operation and Development put Ciskei's total population at only just over a million.

Almost two-thirds of Ciskei's gross national product can be attributed to wages earned by migrant labour in South Africa.

Close on half of those of economically active age in the territory are unemployed, according to official Ciskei estimates.

Almost one in three children up to the age of two suffer from one form or another of malnutrition.

Medical facilities are in very short supply.

There is no doctor in reach of the north, for instance, where almost eight per cent of Ciskei's population is settled, according to the Quail Report.

Only 15 percent of Ciskei's 850 000 ha is suitable for dryland agriculture. Two percent of this is irrigable.

Half the territory's basic foodstuffs have to be imported.

Less than 15 percent of its revenue came from local sources last year.

The rest of its budget had to be made up by grants and refunds from the South African Government.

The housing shortage is also severe in Ciskei.

Industrialists at the Dimbaza growth point have complained about the difficulty of finding accommodation for staff in the nearby township.

Mdantsane, the major urban township in Ciskei and second in size to Soweto, has an average of 15 people to a four-room matchbox house, according to estimates.

A University of Port Elizabeth research team found that the lack of jobs and a basic economic infrastructure in the Ciskei led to the worst social problems--poverty, family breakdown caused by migrant labour, inadequate housing and lack of even basic community services.

But the severe indictment of the grant apartheid design is the resettlement camps, names that have been seared into the minds of many by the publicity that highlighted their worst horrors--Thornhill, Sada and Dimbaza.

There are many such camps but Dimbaza has since been developed into an urban township with a thriving industrial area containing 35 factories and providing almost 3 900 jobs.

The first settlements at Sada in the north of Ciskei were a decade ago.

Today there are at least 70 000 people spread over a large area but only four factories and a bakery employing about 580 permanent and temporary staff have been set up there.

Many of these people live in shanties stacked together to give a density typical of an urban area but lacking an economic base or infrastructure, according to an SA Council of Churches document on resettlement in Ciskei.

"Overcrowding--especially in the transit camps and farms that have been ceded to Ciskei--is the greatest problem, resulting in many health hazards," said Border Council of Churches worker Mr Ray Magida.

Last year Chief Sebe repeatedly stated his opposition to independence unless certain preconditions were met.

"If the prerequisites for independence--land and South African citizenship--are not solved the Independence talks are nothing but a big joke," he said last April.

Two months earlier he said publicly that Ciskeians rejected independence if it meant forfeiting South African citizenship.

Two months ago Chief Sebe conceded the loss of South African citizenship.

And at the time he announced Ciskei would go independent he did not even know what the final boundaries of his territory would be.

He only discovered what his borders would be about a month ago when the final consolidation plan for Ciskei was announced by the Deputy Minister of Development, Mr Wentzel.

He was neatly outsmarted by Pretoria.

The final consolidation of Ciskei will add another 188 000 ha but will take some years and an estimated R187-million to complete.

Did the South African Government use the carrot and the stick technique to get Ciskei to the independence poll?

Chief Sebe is not telling.

He purposefully avoided a specially organised Press conference for a recent tour of journalists to the homeland.

It was clear he did not wish to face difficult questions.

The carrot South Africa may have used to get Ciskei into the uhuru camp was possibly money.

This year the homeland received a two-thirds increase in its budget--vastly more per capita than most homelands.

Land hungry, restless people without jobs and not too much hope--this is the challenge that will be dropped like a brick into Lennox Sebe's lap at midnight tonight.

Why He Took a Gloomy Uhuru

If uhuru South African-style appears so gloomy why did Chief Lennox Sebe accept it?

Part of the answer at least lies in a growing frustration with "the apartheid regime of Pretoria"--something which also motivated Chief Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana to opt for independence four years ago.

Two years ago Chief Sebe lifted a corner of the veil on his problems with Pretoria.

"Dealing with the South African Government is like lifting a dead elephant," he said.

Ciskei's thorniest problem and the one that has heaped most acrimony on the heads of its leaders--the burgeoning resettlement camps planted on good land--has brought the bitterness to the surface on more than one occasion.

During last year's severe drought Chief Sebe slammed Pretoria for pressing more and more people into Ciskei.

"The South African Government has shunned its duty and we, the Ciskei Government, are the losers," he said.

One resettlement area, Ntabathemba in the north, once provided a living for 17 white farming families.

It now houses 50 000 blacks resettled from all over South Africa and as the Quail Commission put it "the most permanent sign of the resettlement is the growing circle of dusty brown soil and perhaps irretrievable damage to pasture achieved in four years by uncontrollable grazing."

On the positive side there is the strong belief among some Ciskeians that independence will encourage national effort, improve morale and stimulate local initiative, leading to an improvement in the quality of life.

More than 70 percent of Xhosas polled in the Quail Commission's attitude survey said they would be willing to accept independence if blacks had "rights and a future in homelands like Ciskei but governing themselves completely."

The initiative of the Ciskei National Development Corporation has created about 12 000 jobs for an investment of R113-million over the past few years--about R9 300 a job.

"But the important thing is the multiplying factor," says Mr Frans Meisenholl, general manager of the CNDC.

"For every job created in industry another 1,5 spring up outside.

"Taking into account that each wage earner supports several people I estimate that about 100 000 people have benefited from the CNDC.

"In Dimbaza we have 35 industrialists employing 3 869 people.

"Five years ago there were only five factories.

"We have also assisted 432 Ciskeians to start their own businesses and these enterprises give employment to about 2 580 people."

A drop in the bucket, perhaps, considering that at least 8 000 workseekers come on to the market every year and that this number will soon rise to at least 12 000.

The biggest task must lie in agriculture, which has to form the basis of the Ciskei economy, said Mr Meisenholl.

And some headway has also been made here.

The Keiskamma irrigation scheme, which is run along professional lines by a firm of consultants, has already put 90 farmers on 4 ha plots producing about 190 000 litres of milk a month.'

"These farmers are earning between R200 and R300 a month on these plots, which graze six top quality Friesland cows," said acting project manager Mr David Donkin.

The scheme will ultimately support about 200 farmers and consist of 1 600 ha under irrigation.

CSO: 4700/594

## HECTIC LABOR RELATIONS YEAR REVIEWED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 Dec 81 p 13

[Article by Tony Davis: "Gains and Losses in Labour Relations"]

[Text]

The past 12 months have been a turbulent and exciting period for labour relations in South Africa.

● Turbulent because there were countrywide strikes and work stoppages, arrests of workers and subsequent court appearances, mass dismissals. Companies lost millions through production losses or withdrawal of pension contributions.

● Exciting because employers and workers were still trying to resolve a new future for industrial relations, the result of a plethora of labour legislation since 1979.

Confusion was to be expected, according to Department of Manpower officials.

They have called for "cool heads" to prevail.

Trade unionism, denied for so long to black workers, enjoyed another year of strength as the ranks of all-black or predominantly black unions swelled significantly.

Employers learnt that dismissals or police activity were not always the best way of resolving disputes and in several cases

had to break ranks with their colleagues and negotiate with unions outside the industrial council framework.

## Pension

### unrest

"Pension" was the keyword in labour relations during the year.

What started out as draft legislation on the preservation and transferability of pensions erupted into widespread labour unrest and prompted criticism from the business community.

In January the Firestone tyre plant in Port Elizabeth was hit by a pension strike when about 1 000 workers demanded payouts of their contributions.

Workers said they feared Government intentions and that they needed the funds for purchases and as something to tide them over during times of unemployment.

The Firestone workers were dismissed and this was usually the case in many pension-related disputes during the year.

The Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) released

proposals on the controversial issue and pointed to the fact that worker dissatisfaction with pensions went far deeper than the proposed legislation.

The Chamber of Commerce in Durban, Chamber of Industry of Natal and the influential Federated Chambers of Industry (FCL) called on the Government to shelve the Pension Bill and suggested alternative measures to satisfy worker demands.

The Government did back down — in stages — allowing employers to seek exemption from any pension legislation, delaying implementation of legislation for several years and finally shelving the Bill.

## Sympathy

### strike

An interesting facet of the pension unrest was the emergence of the solidarity or sympathy strike in South Africa.

Workers at Ford and General Motors in Port Elizabeth downed tools in support of their colleagues at Firestone who went out on strike for a second time in May.

Several thousand workers were involved in the sympathy strike and management at Firestone eventually agreed to renegotiate the dispute and take on dismissed workers as vacancies allowed.

The sympathy strike also emerged in Port Elizabeth as a result of a dispute over wage demands at the nearby Dorbyl components firm in Uitenhage.

Workers at motor assembly plants in Port Elizabeth said they would not handle Dorbyl parts after 1 000 workers were dismissed by Dorbyl.

More than six firms in the Pretoria industrial areas of Roslyn and Waltham were the scenes of wage dispute in January.

As in the case of many of the strikes during 1981 workers demanded wage increases over and above determinations reached by the relevant industrial councils.

The East Rand was another scene of labour unrest this year.

A large number of the disputes involved the Fosatu-affiliated Metal and Allied Workers Union (Mawu) but only a few involved wage demands.

Many of the disputes arose from what the



union described as "arbitrary action" taken by managements in dismissing workers, often union members.

The Mawu disputes were usually characterised by lightning stoppages often started on the shop floor and in about half of the 23 disputes during July to November Mawu won its demands.

The union sought to circumvent the industrial council for the engineering industry and negotiate wages and working conditions for its members at shop floor level instead.

The motor industry this year saw widespread disputes involving another Fosatu affiliate, the National Automobile and Allied Workers Union (Naawu).

At Sigma near Pretoria, Leyland in the Cape and Dorbyl in Uitenhage the union sought a R2 hourly minimum starting wage.

## Union

### recognised

After a protracted dispute at Sigma the union was recognised and granted the status to become party to future wage talks.

The disputes at Leyland and Dorbyl were not as successful and there were mass dismissals of workers in both cases.

An end of year "bonus" for Naawu was at BMW in Rosslyn where 1300 workers were involved in a dispute which saw management and workers settling for a 30c increase for starting workers from next year to R2,10 an hour.

October was perhaps the worst month for labour unrest with more than 20 000 workers involved in strikes or work stoppages at more than 40 firms countrywide.

Many of the disputes were related to the pension unrest.

While unions came under fire from the Government and employers for resorting to the "strike weapon" instead of legislated channels for conflict

resolution — which unions saw as too cumbersome and loaded with red tape — employers opted for mass dismissals as a solution to disputes.

Seen as a new tactic by labour experts, employers resorted to dismissing entire work forces and then selectively rehiring workers.

Union shop stewards were usually not taken on again.

The largest mass dismissals occurred at Sigma, Leyland, Dorbyl, Ilco Homes, Firestone, Wilson-Rowntree and Dunlop Flooring.

In many disputes employers did not call on police for help, though this was sometimes forthcoming nevertheless.

A large number of unionists were arrested and held by police, often on charges under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

There were mass arrests in October when workers involved in disputes at the Post Office and SA Bottling Company in Port Elizabeth were arrested. Court appearances are continuing.

Senior trade union leaders were held by Security Police in a swoop in Johannesburg and Durban late last month.

They are still being held under section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

The unregistered South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu), based in East London and with a local membership of about 20 000 workers, was the subject of police action in South Africa and by Ciskei homeland authorities.

## Leaders

### jailed

Its leaders were jailed several times by Ciskei police this year and it was disclosed in Parliament that a member of the SAP was involved in circulating incriminating circulars about Saawu to East London employers.

The past year saw growth in trade union membership in various federations.

Perhaps the most significant was in Fosatu, which grew to about 90 000 members.

The ranks of Tucsia were greatly swollen by the addition of the Artisan Staff Association with its 22 500 members in the railways, harbours and airways.

Union strength was highlighted in August when more than a dozen unions representing more than 200 000 workers met near Cape Town to show their solidarity in their opposition to proposed Government legislation and police activity towards unionists.

In May several Saawu detainees in the Ciskei were hospitalised during a hunger strike.

About 205 unionists, many of them Saawu members, were detained by Ciskei police in October after they had attended a union meeting. Court cases are still continuing.

Late this year tension between Saawu and Ciskei has increased and it is feared that the homeland's recent independence may spell trouble for Saawu and other unregistered unions there.

During 1981 the South African Government was also seen to be taking a hand in controlling trade unions after the Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions, Dr Munnik, amended the Fund Raising Act, effectively preventing Fosatu from raising funds locally and overseas.

This came after a Natal judgment which overturned an earlier restriction on Fosatu's raising funds.

## Bargaining guidelines

The past year saw employer organisations speaking out on a wide range of labour issues.

The FCI in January, and much later Barlow Rand, issued guidelines calling for changes in employers' bargaining stances.

Unregistered unions which were representative

could no longer be ignored, they argued.

Barlow Rand's executive chairman, Mr Mike Roelsholt, ruled that individual group directors had to inform him what progress had been made on a yearly basis in improving employer-worker relationships.

The Chamber of Mines issued and later re-issued its industrial relations guidelines on the touchy subject of union rights in the mining industry.

The giant Steel, Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa (Seifsa) released last month a set of guidelines on plant level talks and also a recommendation that unions not represented on the industrial council be consulted on important labour matters.

Seifsa, though, played a controversial role during the pension unrest because it did not allow members to pay out contributions to workers because of a preservation retirement clause.

The industrial council system came under fire with unions complaining that the councils did not represent a majority of the country's workers, let alone employers.

Unions said they could obtain the best wages and conditions for workers through plant-level negotiations.

Supporters of the council system argued that negotiations at every plant



in the country would lead to industrial chaos.

At the annual conference of the Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tacsu) in East London in September delegates declared their support for the "tried and true" council system —

but noted that reforms could still be made.

South Africa nearly saw a legal strike this year over negotiations between management and union at plant level.

At Colgate in Boksburg members of the Fosatu-affiliated Chemical Workers' Industrial Union

fought with management over the issue.

The dispute went to a conciliation board but the parties were not able to resolve their differences.

The three-month dispute saw workers out on strike and a call for a consumer boycott of

Colgate-Palmolive products.

Eventually a settlement was reached on plant negotiations and union recognition before a legal strike materialised.

All the strikes this year in South Africa were, technically, "illegal" strikes.

CSO: 4700/594

## DEPOPULATION OF TRANSVAAL BUSHVELD REPORTED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Dec 81 p 21

[Article by Hannes Ferguson: "Bushveld Farmers: A Vanishing Breed"]

[Text]

Where have all the farmers gone? To the cities, everyone. Almost everyone, that is.

The focus of the problem of depopulation of the countryside is the Transvaal Bushveld — roughly the Zeerust - Messina - Lydenburg triangle.

The total number of farms in this area has been estimated at 9 700. This includes 2 600 farms situated in a continuous 50 km strip along the Zimbabwe and Botswana borders.

This strip covers part of the districts of Messina, Soutpansberg, Potgietersrus, Waterberg, Thabazimbi and Marico.

It is the strategically vulnerable north-western Transvaal border region which the Defence Force is adamant, should be repopulated on the double.

Statistics are frightening. Along the Thabazimbi border only 20 percent of the farms are occupied. In the Ellisras bushveld 245 out of 655 farms are occupied.

The depopulation of the Bushveld started

long before General Constand Viljoen, then Chief of the Army, rang the alarm bell in 1977.

The root of the problem is agriculture has not shared in the general industry-based prosperity of the country since about 1955.

Part of the industrialisation drive was a cheap-food policy. In the grain areas farmers could, to some extent, counter the trend by mechanising and thereby lowering cost levels. But how do you mechanise a cattle ranch?

In 1955 a Meat Board survey showed that the yield on capital invested in cattle ranching had declined from 8 percent in 1945 to barely 2 percent.

The three-year drought of the 1960s was also a factor, but the Bushveld was familiar with droughts and could weather them. The general meat price level was the problem.

Enter the city slicker with a bag of money. Tax regulations favoured the lawyer, doctor or businessman who could masquerade as a farmer. Owning a Bushveld farm became a status symbol for the smart and the rich.

They bought themselves chunks of veld without much intention of farming them. Often farmhouses and gates were just locked and a black man taken on as watchman.

City buyers did not care much about land prices. They bid against each other and offered the farmer two or three times the real worth of his farm. In the end, the farmer left.

This process has merely been accelerated in the years since inflation got out of hand. Buying land was the only safe hedge against inflation.

The big push from the land started when inflation coincided with a long period of disastrously low meat prices.

The farmer was disheartened by the unprofitability of stock farming.

The lack of public services became an increasing burden. Because of the depopulation, the infrastructure started to collapse. And because of the disappearing act played by the schools, post offices, the Roads Department and SAR road services, the depopulation created a momentum.

It was a vicious cycle.

If you can make a decent living out of a cattle ranch, you don't mind much if you have to drive some 900 km over a bad road to fetch your children from the school hostel for a weekend at home. You put up with not having TV or FM radio. If the nearest doctor is 300 km away you stock your medicine chest and hope that you won't be struck with a sudden illness.

You grin and bear it all because the green and the dust of the veld, the smell of your kraal and the sight of your cattle are your life and your world.

But if you are faced with losses year after year and your bank manager in distant Pietersburg, Potgietersrus or Nylstroom, does not understand your problems, you feel all the discomforts acutely and easily succumb if the city advocate or factory owner offers you R320 a hectare for your R80 a hectare farm.

In 1979 the economic boom started and meat prices improved. But an economy is dynamic. There is a momentum of decay just as

there is a momentum of growth. The further erosion of public services in 1980 and 1981 will keep the depopulation going during the rest of the decade if the momentum is not reversed.

It is elementary development economics that to get development a minimum effort is needed. Any effort that is too weak to get over the threshold, is misspent.

Seen in this light, State action to solve the crisis seems singularly inept.

Initiated by the army, which feared for the security of the routes from the Limpopo to the large urban centres, the Steyn Committee was appointed four years ago. Its report was never published, but it was leaked that the committee made realistic proposals to repopulate the bushveld. It centred its attention on a strip about 30 kilometres wide along the borders

One recommendation was that the collapse of the infrastructure of the area could not be tolerated. Public services in the region were to be restored.

Another was that adequate loans be offered to intending new settlers at soft interest rates.

A third positive idea was that owners of farms in the border strip were to be compelled to be resident on their properties or else should employ able-bodied whites to manage them.

A watered-down version of the Steyn Committee's recommendations was subsequently enacted. But then the Jacobs Committee — named after the chairman Dr A S Jacobs, vice-president of the Reserve Bank — stepped in unencumbered by development economics and shot the Steyn report down in flames. It was pronounced impractical and far too expensive.

He tried to save something of the repopulation project by earmarking a part of the amount budgeted for the financial assistance to farmers, for settling new farmers in the bushveld.

Eighty-six new farmers were eventually settled during an 18-month period.

Most had to depend on some irrigation farming under adverse transport and power conditions to make ends meet. And for every new farmer settled by the State in the border regions, three others left.

The agricultural unions looked on in awe and disbelief.

It became too much for them to bear however, so the Transvaal Agricultural Union recently arranged a week-long fact finding mission to the areas involved.

What will come of it is anybody's guess. The inertia of the State apparatus easily matches the heavy dead

weight of economic decay.

Here another threshold effort law operates.

A comic opera touch was added when a dispute arose at the highest level about whether or not it was fear of terrorists that caused farmers to leave the border area.

The Human Sciences Research Council was asked to investigate the question.

After six months of painstaking research and dedicated study, it brought out a 56-page report reassuring the country that it was definitely not fear of terrorism that had brought about the depopulation.

South Africa's economists were duly impressed. But still some of them ventured the unthinkable heresy that if half that number of pages had been devoted to restoring the basics of development economics for the benefit of those in high places a greater contribution would have been made.

## EFFECTIVENESS OF TSWANA SECURITY FORCE DISCUSSED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 18 Dec 81 p 13

[Article by Patrick Laurence: "Chips Down for Mangope's New Army"]

[Text]

**B**RIGADIER H S Turner, Commanding Officer of the Bophuthatswana Defence Force (BDF), considered the question for a moment and then replied: "It had a great awakening effect. It proved what we have always warned — attacks can take place."

He had been asked to assess the impact on the small Bophuthatswana Defence Force of the lighting attack on a police station in Mabopane by insurgents in September. Two policemen and a civilian died in the attack.

But, Brigadier Turner added, no special steps were taken to tighten security at the BDF base near the Bophuthatswana capital of Mmabatho.

He explained: "Security must be tight at all times. But now our men know sentry duty is no longer merely hypothetical."

The BDF grew out of the Bophuthatswana National Guard, which was founded under seconded white officers from the South African Defence Force (SADF) in 1977, a few months before Bophuthatswana became the second of South Africa's "national states" to accept independence from Pretoria.

Although President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana has declared that he has no quarrel with the African National Congress (ANC) per se, the Mabopane attack is clear evidence that the ANC sees Bophuthatswana as part of the enemy camp.

Brigadier Turner said: "We must presume ourselves to be a target. As we are not recognised as a state, we are considered part of South Africa. Perhaps the

ANC does not want to see a viable Bophuthatswana."

The BDF, with its headquarters staff, infantry battalion and maintenance unit, is clearly a major element in Bophuthatswana's defensive capacity against insurgents, particularly as all its soldiers have undergone counter-insurgency training.

### Reluctance

Its counter-strike capacity is not impeded by a reluctance on the part of the Batswana to serve in its ranks. It is a volunteer army, but it experiences no difficulty in attracting recruits. With primary entrance qualifications of form one and physical fitness, it receives a daily average of 25 applications. For its most recent in-take of 350 recruits in July, it received some 2 000 applications.

But the flood of applications raises a theoretical risk: the danger of ANC cadres infiltrating the BDF and passing on key information to their comrades on the outside.

"All recruits have to complete a security questionnaire, which is sent to the police and the security police for clearance," Brigadier Turner said when the risk was put to him.

### Combat

"None of the men are signed on immediately. They are put on

probation for six months pending security clearance. If the security police advise against a man, he is rejected immediately."

Without combat experience — BDF soldiers do not serve on the South West African border — their reaction under fire must of necessity remain an untested quality.

Brigadier Turner said: "Our soldiers haven't had the opportunity for combat experience, but they have done well in all our tests. As to their ability in actual combat, I am confident they will do very well. But only time will tell."

As an army under the command of a white soldier, largely backed up by white officers seconded from the SADF, the BDF might run the risk of being perceived as an alien-led army fighting for alien-determined interests.

Two steps have been taken to reduce the chances of the BDF becoming an alien excrecence imposed on the population:

- Its upper echelons are not permanently reserved for whites and the idea is to train black officers to take over these ranks; and
- It is heavily committed to community service to win the proverbial hearts and minds of the local people.

Brigadier Turner said: "In the lower ranks of the leadership

group 95 percent of the soldiers are Batswana. Nearly all non-commissioner officers are Tswana. In top management about 5 percent are Tswana."

On community aid or civic action programmes, Brigadier Turner added: "We have built roads and dams where they are required. We have helped to combat cholera. We have helped get food for cattle. We have accommodated people whose homes have been destroyed."

But the quality of intelligence available to Bophuthatswana's authorities is as vital — if not more so — than all these measures: without the timely inflow and correct interpretation of information the best preparations can be reduced to naught.

Since the death in August of Major Hendrik Von Breda and the assumption by Colonel Richard Mosiane of direct responsibility for the safety of President Mangope, Mr Richard Knowlles, an ex-Zimbabwean policeman of 20 years standing, has taken over as head of Bophuthatswana's intelligence network.

Mr Knowlles declined to comment, but it was learnt from an

informant close to the Bophuthatswana government that he has initiated a programme to improve and streamline the collection, collation and interpretation of information in Bophuthatswana.

The re-assessment of the security situation since the September attack on the Mabopane police station included one frank acknowledgement.

"They got clean away," the informant said of the insurgents. "We have no prospect of arresting them. They left no propaganda leaflets but their weapons were all of communist origin. It had all the markings of an ANC attack, but it has not claimed responsibility for the attack."

Giving an appraisal of the insurgent threat, the informant said: "I would say it is at an embryonic stage. But that doesn't mean that it won't develop quickly. It all depends how much effort they are prepared to put into it."

His voice dropping for emphasis, he added: "When the population turns to the insurgents, you're in trouble. When that happens, you're lost."

One area which is of great concern to Bophuthatswana security officers is the Winterveld, a

vast, sprawling squatter settlement on the periphery of the established townships of Ga Bantwana and Mabopane.

Inherited from South Africa and situated only about 35km from Pretoria, the Winterveld is one of the largest squatter areas in Southern Africa. Estimates of the number of squatters there vary from a "high" 750 000 to a "low" 250 000. But nobody doubts that many squatters are bitter and resentful and therefore potential recruits for radical activists.

As the Mail's informant put it: "There are grievances, real and imagined, against government, any government. The squatters, with their discontentment and unhappiness, are perhaps our biggest security problem."

The BDF has started construction on a second base at Heystekfontein, near San City, and appreciably closer to the Winterveld than Mmabatho. Although not due to be completed until the end of 1983, it may be taken over partially sometime next year.

Given the BDF's capacity to check subversion through both overt military action and preventive civic action, the opening of the second base could be a critical factor in the security equation in the coming months.

MAJOR BUDGETARY CUTBACKS PLANNED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] Some State departments are likely to cut back as much as 20 percent on their budget expenditures for 1982/83, but the envisaged cut-backs will not affect the envisaged salary increases for public servants, an informed source said in Pretoria yesterday.

He said White officials were likely to get between 10 and 15 percent increases across the board as well as extra merit and professional incentives to be instituted over the next three years.

At the same time it was expected that salaries and wages for Blacks would again be brought a step nearer--perhaps the biggest step so far--to parity with that of Whites in the Public Service.

The source said in terms of Government policy during recent years a general increase in Black income ranging between 17 1/2 percent and 22 percent is expected to be included in the April Budget of the Minister of Finance.

The Cabinet, which had its first meeting for 1982 in Cape Town yesterday, apparently as a matter of priority considered the civil servants' pay "demand" as well as the report of the Human Sciences Research Council on salaries and certain salary recommendations by the Commission for State Administration.

The whole salary issue also included a demand from the Medical Association of South Africa to have doctors' fees increased by six percent.

Although it is expected that the Cabinet will only reply to all pay demands during the censure debate early in February, there were indications after yesterday's Cabinet meeting that the Government was considering replying to the public servants' salary claims soon.

Mr Owen Horwood, the Minister of Finance, warned recently that the Government would have to cut its cloak according to its cloth, and yesterday it finally became clear that the lower State income from gold, diamonds and other minerals and export sales will "force" Mr Horwood to introduce one of the "most careful expenditure Budgets for years".



A top Government source told THE CITIZEN that the authorities don't expect a growth rate of higher than 2 1/2 percent during 1982 with the possibility that it would decrease to the nil mark early in 1983.

A number of academics and economists are predicting a bleak financial year this year, bordering on some of the worst recessionary conditions for many years. Spokesmen for two building societies told THE CITIZEN yesterday that they had virtually stopped considering any further housing loans for this year.

#### Troubled

At the same time they were finding that people who had bought houses at boom prices in the past two years, are collapsing financially in increasing numbers.

A prominent Pretoria attorney told THE CITIZEN that his firm "yesterday alone" received 21 instructions from a major building society to sell houses, which they hold in bond, in execution.

He said 13 of these cases involved owners who could no longer afford the monthly instalments ranging between R750 and a R1,000 a month.

He predicted that housing sales in execution would reach a record peak during 1982.

CSO: 4700/593

ELIAS CLAIMS INCREASING AFRIKANER SUPPORT FOR NRP

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Jan 82 p 7

[Text] **THERE IS** an increasing degree of Afrikaner support for the New Republic Party for the municipal elections in Johannesburg on March 3, according to Mr Edmund Elias, team leader of the NRP candidates.

Mr Elias added that the nucleus of supporters of the old United Party were now turning towards the NRP.

"They are identifying themselves with us."

These tendencies, he said, were particularly prevalent in wards 32 and 33 (Joubert Park and Von Brandis).

Mr Elias, who is the NRP candidate in the centre-city ward of Von Brandis, said he and party workers had encountered a definite swing towards the NRP from young Afrikaners.

Workers also found that there was good support for the Herstigte Nasionale Party in this ward. There is, however, so far no candidate for the HNP in Von Brandis and much of this support is being promised to the NRP.

"We are also getting Nationalists supporting us. It is a conservative protest vote," Mr Elias said.

Mr Alex Anderson, Transvaal leader of the NRP, is also convinced that there is a swing towards the NRP. He said many voters were "getting tired" of right and left "extremists" and were giving their

support to the moderate party, which was the NRP.

So far the NRP has nominated eight candidates for the elections in Johannesburg. It is not expected to name many more, however, before nomination day on January 28.

The National Party this week nominated its 24th candidate in Mr Johan Jacobs, who will contest Ward 45 (The Glens).

Mr Francois Oberholzer, leader of the Independent Ratepayers' Action group (IRA), also informed The Citizen yesterday that Mr Raymond Nette would be an IRA candidate for Ward 18 (Sandringham-Sydenham) and not a totally independent candidate as originally stated in Press reports.

Mr Nette's main election issue would be to oppose the opening of swimming pools to all races as promised by the Progressive Federal Party should it come into power.

Mr Nette's nomination brings the number of IRA candidates to nine.

So far the HNP has nominated 10, the PFP 43, the Southern Johannesburg Ratepayers' Federation three and one has come forward as a totally independent to give an overall total of 96 candidates for the 47-seat Johannesburg City Council.

POSSIBLE EXPULSION OF OBERHOLZER FROM NRP REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Jan 82 p 7

[Article by Poen de Villiers]

[Text]

**THE controversy surrounding the suspension — and possible expulsion — of Mr Francois (Obie) Oberholzer, veteran Johannesburg city councillor, from the New Republic Party has not died down yet.**

It is, however, expected to come to a head next week when the Transvaal Head Committee of the NRP meets to decide finally whether Mr Oberholzer should be kicked out of the party.

Mr Oberholzer was suspended from the NRP last year in October when he refused to adhere to a call from the NRP Transvaal leader, Mr Alex Anderson, to break links with the National Party in the Johannesburg City Council.

Mr Oberholzer is leader of the non-political Independent Ratepayers' Action group (IRA) which has formed a coalition with the National Party in the council.

Furthermore, the IRA and NP have also entered into an agreement for the municipal elections on March 3.

Mr Oberholzer and five of the seven-man

IRA team in the council are card-carrying members of the NRP and it was also indicated that the other members of the IRA could possibly be suspended from the NRP.

These members then declared that they were prepared to resign from the NRP should their membership become an embarrassment — they were not prepared to leave the IRA.

But it was learned yesterday that none of these members had yet resigned from the NRP. This was confirmed by Mr Anderson.

He, however, added that these members' position in the NRP would also be decided at the Head Committee's meeting next week Saturday.

The members are: Mr Cecil Long, Mayor of Johannesburg, Mr Danie Opperman, Mr John Fossett, Mr Rodney Janit and Mr Ormond Penn.

Mr Opperman and Mr Janit, have, however, not made themselves available for re-election and their party membership seems no longer to be in jeopardy, while Mr Fossett yesterday announced he would resign from the party today.

GOVERNMENT URGED TO NOTE DEPOPULATION OF PLATTELAND REPORT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Jan 82 p 7

[Text]

THE president of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, Mr I J Steyn, last night called on the Government to take notice and pay close consideration to a new report on the rapid depopulation of the platteland.

Commenting on the report, Mr Steyn said it was vital for the future development of South Africa that the Government recognise fully the increasing depopulation in the area.

In the report compiled for the Human Sciences Research Council by Dr P Smit, it was stated that depopulation of the platteland had now reached the stage where 53 percent of the total population of the Republic — and 81 percent of the White population alone — was now urbanised.

He revealed that the population was converging increasingly on the four large metropolitan areas, to the extent that 41 percent of the total White population of South Africa now lived in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand area — only 1 percent of the country's area.

Mr Steyn said the Handelsinstituut strongly supported the Smit report, particularly as it underlined the concern of about 200 chambers of the instituut on the platteland.

The report had a particular bearing on capital, scarcity of production and natural resources, he said.

"For efficient economic planning for the 1980s, this tendency must be carefully monitored and the necessary infrastructure must be considered in all its facets," said Mr Steyn.

It is particularly important in education because the emphasis is now on training.

"We must guard against creating opportunities in areas becoming rapidly unoccupied, and provide these opportunities in areas where possible shortages are looming.

"The report's findings are vitally important to the business world, indicating as they do the direction in the planning of usage, marketing, production both at Government and private enterprise level."

Against the background of the Government's latest decentralisation announcements, businessmen should take careful note of the report and its details of the redistribution of the population, bearing in mind the consequences in buying power, economic development and business matters said Mr Steyn.

# INCREASED MIGRATION TO URBAN AREAS REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Jan 82 p 13

[Text] South Africans are converging steadily on the four main metropolitan areas--to the extent that, for example, nearly all the Whites in the country are now living on one percent of the surface area, the Pretoria/Witwatersrand/Vereeniging complex.

At the same time, research into the 1980 Population Census has revealed that population shifts are taking place on such a scale now that the proportional representation in Parliament of the Free State and the Cape is being jeopardised by the population growth in the Transvaal and Natal.

A comprehensive report on certain analyses in the census, compiled by the Human Sciences Research Council's Dr P Smit and Mr P C Kok, reveals that an even greater population disparity [as published] is developing between the number of voters in rural and urban constituencies.

Among findings they made were that:

Of the Black population, 40,4 percent lives in the national states, while 59,6 percent lives in White South Africa.

At the time of the census, 43,9 percent of the total population lived in the Transvaal, while of the White population, 52,2 percent were in the province, 48,7 percent of the Blacks, 14,1 percent of the Indians and 8,5 percent of the Coloureds.

Of the total population, 53 percent is urbanised--81 percent of the Whites, 91 percent of the Indians, 74 percent of the Coloureds and 38 percent of the Blacks living in urban areas.

There is a sustained shift of the population from the south--the Cape and the Free State--to the north and north-east--Transvaal and Natal.

The 41 percent of the total White population living in the PWV complex are occupying only one percent of the country's surface area.

Greatest growth in the past 10 years has been in Kempton Park, Wynberg and Vanderbijlpark.

The White population increased most rapidly in Kempton Park, Bellville, Alberton, Pinetown, Randburg, Boksburg, Pretoria and Newcastle.

The Black population increased rapidly in national states such as QwaQwa and the Ciskei and Kwandebele had an unprecedented influx of Blacks.

CSO: 4700/593



PM ASKS MINISTERS TO WITHDRAW STELLENBOSCH CANDIDACIES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has requested two Cabinet Ministers, Dr Dawie de Villiers and Dr Andries Treurnicht, and the Cape Administrator, Mr Gene Louw, to withdraw their candidacies for the three vacancies in the Stellenbosch University Council.

A number of candidates, among them Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, the leader of the official opposition, have been running for the positions.

The issue became a controversial one when Dr Danie Craven, who was not available initially, made himself available to oppose the Broederbonders among the candidates.

According to reports, Dr Treurnicht, an ex-Broederbond leader, would have easily made it "with the support of the many ex-Maties now residing in the

north and especially in Pretoria".

It was also reported that Dr Treurnicht's participation in the Maties' university council would have brought him in direct conflict with Professor Piet Cilie, former editor of *Die Burger*, and with the rector, Professor Mike de Vries, who has been severely criticised by Dr Treurnicht for his stand on open universities.

It was made clear yesterday that the Prime Minister's request was on his own initiative and "not because of any pressure from three other Cabinet Ministers presently members of the Maties' university council, namely Mr Chris Heunis, Mr Fanie Botha and Mr Hennie Smit".

Dr Andries Treurnicht said yesterday he had no comment on the matter.

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## DR HOUGH CRITICIZES UN SECRETARY-GENERAL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Jan 82 p 7

[Article by Keith Abendroth: "De Cuellar 'Prejudiced'"]

[Text]

A LEADING geopolitical analyst yesterday strongly criticised the new Secretary General of the UN, Dr Perez de Cuellar saying that he was clearly dancing to the tune of the Third World.

Dr Mike Hough, director of Pretoria University's Institute for Strategic Studies, said in Pretoria that while South Africa had to learn to live with a degree of international prejudice she should not take the obvious prejudice of Dr De Cuellar lying down.

Commenting on the exchange of letters between the Secretary General and South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha, he said it was becoming clear that the UN post was being politicised by Dr De Cuellar.

Outlining the requirements and provisions of the post, Dr Hough said it was supposed to be administrative, unbiased and performed in an objective manner.

"Officials involved in the activities of the secretariate are, on paper, expected to put aside their national preferences and sympathies in favour of the demands of the UN.

"They are expected to be led by the standards of the organisation rather than by States to whom they owe some allegiance."

It was comprehensible that the General

Council of the UN was persisting with the attitude that Swapo was the only representative body in South West Africa.

The prejudice in favour of Swapo is one of the biggest objections to the UN overseeing elections in SWA and prejudiced statements by officials of the secretariate could only result in delaying independence.

"One cannot but increasingly realise that the Third World states have succeeded in getting a stranglehold out of all proportion to reality on many States and organisations, and that these bodies are dancing to the Third World pipes," said Dr Hough.

This seemed to have extended to the new Secretary General as well — with the result that his post had become strongly politicised.

But, despite increasing UN bias, it is becoming ever more vital that a solution be found for the SWA problem.

"South Africa must turn a rheumy eye to prejudice but she is more than entitled to react, as she is doing, to bias shown by the Secretary General in favour of Swapo," he said.

Nor could South Africa and the internal parties of South West Africa afford to take part in an independence election in which Swapo

was being given preference.

The leader of Swapo, Sam Nujoma, clearly realised that Swapo's militarism was insufficient to give Swapo a competitive role in the elections, and must therefore try to swing international feeling Swapo's way.

"Basically revolutionaries do not believe in elections and what Swapo really wants is an unconditional withdrawal of South Africa's security forces from South West Africa," said Dr Hough.

For tactical reasons therefore, Swapo must create the impression that it was interested in the elections.

"But then it must do everything possible to hamstring the settlement process in such a way as to give the impression that it (Swapo) is being driven into a corner.

"Apparently they will only take part in an election if strong pressure is brought to bear or if, because of careful judgment and calculation, they see themselves in a position of being unable to lose.

"But whatever the problems, it is important that Swapo take part in the election — because without this South West Africa will find it very difficult, if not impossible, to get world recognition of its independence," said Dr Hough.

MEETING EXAMINES BROEDERBOND INVOLVEMENT IN CHURCHES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Jan 82 p 5

[Article by Keith Abendroth: "Broeders Church May Be Raised"]

[Text] THE thorny question of Broederbond involvement in the Afrikaans churches is expected to come to a head at a four-day meeting of the country's top clerics which started in Pretoria yesterday.

Described by some sources as the most influential meeting of churchmen yet held — and taking place on a completely multiracial basis — the conference has been called by concerned theological academics to analyse the lack of drive and direction in the organised church in South Africa.

Observers from overseas churches are among the delegates, as well as overseas journalists waiting hopefully for a major row to blow up over the Broederbond issue.

#### Questioned

Although Broederbond involvement in

the church is not on the agenda as such, it is understood that it will be brought up during discussion periods.

Many leading Afrikaans theologians are attending the conference, among them authors of the recently published work "Storm Kompas" which strongly questions certain directions of the church in South Africa.

According to Professor Hennie Pieterse, one of the organisers of the conference, the conference is particularly significant because it is the first time that top academics and thinkers in South Africa's six main religious disciplines have been brought together on one platform.

The organisers have gone out of their way to ensure that churches will not put their individual views and standpoints, but that rather

the whole field of religion and Christianity in South Africa be placed under the microscope to find out where it is failing and has failed.

#### Discussion

Prof Pieterse said the decision to hold the conference had been taken against the background of increasing discussion and questioning of the church's role in a South Africa of the troubled 1980s, and the need for concerted Christian action to meet the last two decades of the century.

Discussion would be completely open and frank and would range across a wide field from highly academic theological matters and interpretations to secular matters and their influence on the church.

REVISION OF CALL-UP SYSTEM BACKED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Jan 82 p 6

[Editorial: "The Call-up"]

[Text] IT IS a good idea to revise the call-up system.

Some units, especially infantrymen, have been bearing the brunt of the border war.

But they have not been given the credit, in terms of the days they spend there, to which they should be entitled.

At present the Defence Act makes provision for soldiers to do eight camps of 30 days, totalling 240 days. In addition, national servicemen can be called up for a further 180 days' operational duty on the border.

These border camps last for 90 days, for which only a 30-day credit is given.

This means that for every border camp a soldier does, he is excused one 30-day camp.

There is no intention of extending the call-up period beyond two years.

If it were to be made three years, the disruption to young lives would be worse than now, meaning either a postponement of university education for that period, or the completion of that education followed by three years in the forces.

Commerce and industry would find their problems of finding staff, and especially of starting off young people in careers, would be intensified.

What is apparently contemplated is an extension of service from 240 days over eight years to, say, 300 days over ten years (some reports say even 420 days over 12 to 14 years) with every day a man spends in uniform counting as service.

In other words, a man on the border would get 90 days' credit if he served 90 days in the operational area.

This is only fair — and should have been introduced long ago.

It also means that servicemen will have to attend more camps, over a longer period, which may not be popular at all.

But, bearing in mind the nature of the threat to South Africa, it will obviously be important that highly trained and experienced soldiers should be in the forces over a longer period.

We wish it could be otherwise — that our young men were able to resume a normal life after military service, while being placed on the reserve list.

But the enemy will not take a breather. He will not give South Africa any respite. On the contrary, we can expect the threat to intensify as Russia and its surrogates, including the African National Congress, try to apply a nutcracker to South Africa after having gained control of a belt right across the continent, and with South West Africa increasingly in danger of going to Swapo under a United Nations settlement foisted on us by the United States, in particular, and the Western contact group as a whole.

It also appears that there will be a new system of area defence, with the commando units being strengthened. This will be a welcome development, as it will enable servicemen to live closer to home while they do camps.

The Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Vlijoen, spelled out this possibility last week when he said:

"Among the demands arising from recent developments is that of area defence. In manpower terms this means that we

must be able to call on sufficient manpower so that no area in South Africa will be vulnerable to attack.

"They (the enemy) apparently do not have a border war in mind. They are going to fight an area war. This has been shown by the number and distribution of incidents in South Africa. People living in an area must be organised to defend themselves. They must be the first line of defence.

"Our fulltime forces must be a reaction force. The first line of defence will con-

tain any terrorist attack and the better equipped and trained reaction forces will deal with insurgents."

While they are about it, we hope that the Defence authorities will consider increasing the size of the Permanent Force, especially the creation of combat units of fulltime serving soldiers who are able to bear a great part of the brunt of fighting. We are in a low-level state of war, but that it will hot up is beyond doubt.

Ours, however, is a country worth fighting for--and we are sure that most young South Africans agree with this assessment and are prepared to accept the irksomeness and dangers of military service without complaint.

CSO: 4700/593

COMMENTARY ON WORRISOME STATE OF ECONOMY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Jan 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Govt's Worries"]

[Text] **WE HAVE** no doubt that the Cabinet, meeting this week before the 1982 Parliamentary session, has much to worry about.

There is the state of the economy for one thing. The price of gold has dropped well below 400 dollars an ounce and there is already talk of higher taxes in the 1982 Budget to compensate for the fall in national revenue.

We have become so accustomed to gold being the anchor of the economy that when it drops sharply, we immediately begin to fear that the economy is adrift.

We do not know what the price of gold will be by the time the Minister of Finance, Mr Horwood, finally decides on his Budget, but whatever the price is, it will not reach anything like the boom levels of 1980.

It is a pity that gold is at the mercy of unpredictable influences. If it looks like there will be an international crisis, gold goes up immediately. When American interest rates go up and the dollar strengthens, it goes down.

It is a pity we are not assured of a steady price level — or a sustained rise that will not be cut short, and reversed, by factors which have nothing to do with the metal's intrinsic value.

### **Pessimistic**

Some economic forecasters are saying that if gold averages \$425 dollars this year and \$470 in 1983, there will be a growth rate of 0.6 percent this year and a negative rate of 1 percent next year.

Even if these forecasts are unnecessarily pessimistic, the signs point to a sharp downturn in the economy that is going to affect every sector.

There is already talk of severe cuts in Government spending, which will have an effect on private-sector confidence.

The credit squeeze, already tight, may become tighter — and with lending rates as high as they are, it is inevitable that firms which are not economically sound, and which burgeoned during the boom, will go insolvent.

It looks, too, as if the State is cutting back on building houses — and with the private sector unlikely to do more than complete work already in progress, there could be a building slump.

As housing is already scarce, and mortgage bonds even scarcer, it is going to be a very difficult period for people who are looking for homes, especially young couples.

The Government may impose a bigger sales tax and reintroduce a 10 percent loan levy, but it will have to take care not to aggravate the downturn by imposing higher direct taxes in the Budget.

With the State coffers no longer full, with public servants demanding bigger salaries, and with defence and other vital commitments soaring to new record levels, the Government will find it not only difficult to balance the national accounts, but will not have enough money to pay for projects that are necessary if its commitment to improve the living conditions of non-Whites is to be achieved.

In addition, the Government has to deal not only with the South West African issue — with pressures growing on it to accept a settlement in accordance with the Western contact group's plan — but with neighbours like Mr Mugabe who are becoming more and more belligerent.



### **Must decide**

Constitutionally, the moment of decision is approaching when the Government will have to make its mind up on the President's Council's proposals for constitutional changes.

Mr PW Botha will have either to come out boldly for reform, risking a split within his party, or remain a captive of his Right-wing, which will be establishing

for the first time the constitutional line beyond which it is not prepared to see the country go.

As we are not privy to the Prime Minister's plans, we do not know what he intends to do.

But clearly 1982 is going to be a crucial year for the Government — and, in more than one way, for South Africa.

CSO: 4700/593

## AGRICULTURAL MINISTER CALLS FOR FOOD PRODUCTION COOPERATION

Johannesburg, THE CITIZEN in English 19 Jan 82 p 9

[Text]

A WIDER exchange of information and closer co-operation between countries in Africa was essential for solving food and other problems, the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Mr Pietie du Plessis, said yesterday.

Opening the Association Pour l'Etude Taxonomique de la Flora de Afrique Tropicala congress in Pretoria, the Minister said he would like to see "much wider co-operation within Africa in the botanical and agricultural field, and I invite other African countries to take up our offer which could be of great mutual benefit."

Africa's — and most of the Third World's — most vexed problem was the widening gap between population increase and food production.

"In Africa, and more specifically in Southern Africa, the food position must necessarily be viewed against the background of population numbers and their anticipated increase.

Africa has at present a population of about 450-million, which at the present rate of growth will increase to more than 800-million by the end of the century.

"The total population of South Africa, which stands today at virtually 25-million, will double by the end of the century, and according to further projections will be more than 80-million by the year 2020. In South Africa, the average growth rate for all population groups combined is 2,6 percent, 0,2 percent higher than the average for the whole of Africa.

"Will the agricultural industry be in a position to continue to supply South Africa's growing population with sufficient food?

"Despite limited resources and a generally unfavourable climate, South Africa has a record of rising performance in agriculture. Exceptional progress has recently been made in respect of production, and with the important exception of beef, the

Republic supplies its own requirements of the chief agricultural products.

"In view of production increases over the past 15 years, we certainly have reason to feel optimistic about the middle-term future, say until the end of the century. With its policy of optimal development of resources, the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries has laid the foundation for the expansion of production within the eventual full capacity of our natural resources."

In the long term, the picture was "very different". The resources of arable land and water in South Africa were finite and unless stabilisation of population numbers was realised by the turn of the century, the future prospects were bleak.

In most other parts of Africa food production was lagging behind population increase, and there was thus a chronic insufficiency of locally produced food to maintain adequate nutrition levels. — Sapa.

## BRIEFS

FOSSETT QUILTS NRP--A disgruntled member of the New Republic Party accused his party yesterday of trying to allow the Progressive Federal Party to win the forthcoming municipal elections in Johannesburg. Mr John Fossett, sitting councillor for Ward 34 (Doornfontein-Jeppestown), made this accusation after learning that a former National Party member, Mr Ralph Stocker, had joined the NRP and would contest Ward 11 (The Parks) where a NP candidate, Mrs Sheila Camerer, would also stand. Mrs Molly Sklaar will be the PFP candidate. Mr Fossett, who is also a member of the non-political Independent Ratepayers' Action group (IRA) in the city council, said: "It is shocking how the NRP is going all-out to split the vote and give the elections to the Progs. Do they have an understanding with the Progs?" He will contest Ward 34 for the IRA in the municipal elections on March 3 and will also be opposed by a NRP candidate, Mr Charles Candy. Because of the NRP's "disgraceful splitting of the vote" he would resign from the NRP today, Mr Fossett said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Jan 82 p 7]

COURSES IN BLACK LANGUAGES--With the introduction of TV 2 and 3, many White viewers might find they are missing out on some exciting programmes because they cannot speak a Black language. The Institute for Continuing Education at Unisa is thus once again offering general cultural and conversation classes in North Sotho, South Sotho and Zulu. In addition, there will be courses in Afrikaans, English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, German, Modern Greek, Modern Hebrew, Gujarati, Chinese, Japanese, Russian and Arabic. Beginners' classes will be held at Unisa every Tuesday from 5 pm to 6.30 pm and advanced classes from 6.30 pm to 8 pm. Further details can be obtained from the Institute at Pretoria (012) 440 1267 or 440 1649. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Jan 82 p 8]

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## SECRET STATIONING OF TANZANIAN TROOPS ON COPPERBELT ALLEGED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 24 Dec 81 p 8

[Article by Francis Mwanza]

[Text]

**I**T IS still widely believed here that Zambia has "imported" Tanzanian troops and sent them to the country's "boiling-pot" — the Copperbelt Province — following the strikes there which nearly brought down the Kaunda government and caused extensive damage to the economy.

The government, however, adamantly and persistently refuses to confirm that Tanzanian soldiers have been called in to help in the tense security situation.

But reports persist. A number of Zambians on the Copperbelt — one of the nine provinces — continue reporting having sighted foreign black soldiers.

It is not yet clear how many Tanzanian soldiers may be in the country nor exactly where they are camped. Informed sources say there is a battalion camped at Kitwe.

What is clear about the issue is that President Kenneth Kaunda's confidence in his army seems to be wearing thin.

After Zambia's only independent newspaper, the National Mirror, reported the presence of foreign troops, its executive director was understood to have been harassed by government authorities for printing the information.

The newspaper said: "... one evening while on a visit to Kitwe, he (our comrade) was stopped by a group of soldiers as he was travelling from town to Ndeke township passing through two mining townships. The soldiers could not speak any of the Zambian local languages.

### Prestige

"Our comrade was baffled and he even thought they were bandits,

the following day he was happy to learn from his good friend that the soldiers he thought were bandits are from a good neighbouring country."

President Nyerere's soldiers have amassed much international prestige following their successful "invasion" of Uganda and subsequent uprooting of the notorious Idi Amin government.

Some of them are believed to have been in Zambia since as long ago as mid-1981, following the crippling industrial unrest which was fuelled by hostile relations between the country's ruling party, UNIP, and the labour movements, especially the powerful Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU).

The government was apparently unsure whether the Zambian army would support it, or would side with the labour movement. Several leading military figures were detained in connection with alleged coup plots, and others for attempting to rescue alleged plotters.

The situation was rather tense, but the labour leaders were released after filing successful writs of habeas corpus.

### Injured

In the first few months of 1981 a total of 84 strikes has been recorded. In one of the strikes a miner's 12-year-old boy was shot dead by police.

Tens of miners were injured — some seriously; a UNIP office was gutted; and Zambia's two major mining companies lost millions of Kwacha.

Visiting the "boiling-pot", the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Basil Kabwe, had his official car damaged by the irate miners he was addressing.

There have been some material grounds for the security scare. In the capital, Lusaka, a truckload of arms was reportedly stolen from Arrackan Barracks opposite State House.

In Mdola, 90 AK 47 assault weapons — the type ZAPU freedom fighters used in their struggle against the Smith regime — were found buried at a home in one of the high-density townships.

The Copperbelt province has always been a trouble-spot. Most of the bitter political confrontations before and after independence have been staged there.

It is also the country's economic backbone. The mining industries, which contribute over 95 percent of the country's foreign exchange earnings, are there.

Any further great disruption through strikes or otherwise would likely cripple the already sick economy. It is little wonder therefore that there is anxiety to thwart any possible disruption of industrial peace or an attempt to topple the Kaunda regime by the powerful trade union movements. — Gemini.

## NKOMO'S INCREASINGLY VITAL ROLE DISCUSSED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Jan 82 p 6

[Article by Aida Parker: "Nkomo--Man of the Moment"]

[Text]

MAN of the moment in Southern Africa today is undoubtedly Mr Joshua Nkomo, leader of the second party in Zimbabwe's coalition government and potential pivot point in our northern neighbour's rapidly escalating constitutional crisis.

During the week-end Prime Minister Robert Mugabe announced that talks were to open with Mr Nkomo on a party merger, a "reunited Patriotic Front", this as a prelude to a one-party state in which the party would reign supreme, above Parliament.

Mr Nkomo's response? "Never, never, never." If this normally jovial fat man sticks to that, he might even now be able to rescue something from the debacle that has become Zimbabwe.

Mr Mugabe, secretly selected during the 1978 Geneva talks by the British Foreign Office as their "favourite son", was always the ultimate bogey as far as White Rhodesians were concerned. He has not disappointed them.

Under his leadership, Zimbabwe is fast becoming just another African demagogical disaster area, heading

ever-faster into the Soviet orbit, with compulsory politicisation of everything in sight.

## Transformed

A mere 30 months ago, despite viciously applied, British-inspired international sanctions, Rhodesia was a bright, busy, vigorous and prosperous State, in every way one of the most advanced in all Africa. Mr Mugabe's Maoist-Stalinist philosophies have very efficiently transformed all that.

The Whites, mercilessly raided and pillaged, continue to leave in droves. At independence, many Zimbabweans fondly believed they would be overrun by eager hordes of foreign investors. Mr Mugabe's complete reversal of the free enterprise system has successfully torpedoed that.

Even the Japanese, who were going to give South Africa one in the eye by headquartering their regional operations in Salisbury, have crept quietly away.

On the military side, the trigger-happy Fifth Brigade with its North Korean "advisers" is obviously the army of

the future, the army of Mr Mugabe's Zanu-PF, one which can be used both against recalcitrant Zimbabweans and also in support of the ANC and Swapo.

As things stand now, neither the remaining Whites nor outsiders can do much about any of this — and the day when the mass of Blacks can do so recedes as steadily as the calendar advances. That is why so many are looking with such hope to Mr Nkomo.

## A trap?

On his side, Mr Mugabe clearly believes he has set a trap for Mr Nkomo: that if Mr Nkomo does not play ball, Mugabe will in some way find a suitable replacement who will.

In his private conversations, Mugabe has described Nkomo both as a has-been and a political coward. Yet things could as easily go wrong for Mr Mugabe and his "Zanu will rule for ever" as they did with Mr Ian Smith's "not in a thousand years".

Mr Nkomo, plus Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the Rev Ndabasingi Sithole, is picking up more and more

support across the country every day. Mr Mugabe knows this, which is why he is trying to move so fast. And, even more importantly, could a shotgun marriage between Zanu and Zapu really succeed?

Most political analysts doubt it. Zanu-Zapu rivalry has inflamed Zimbabwean black politics for years. Any possibility of ending it convincingly seems more remote today than ever before.

Ideologically, Mr Nkomo and Mr Mugabe have little in common. The facade of unity between the two men was so thin that even at the Geneva talks they refused to be photographed together. They have been sparring furiously with each other ever since.

What manner of man is Mr Nkomo? More to the point, in the coming clash, how brave is he?

## Background

Joshua Mqabuko Nkomo was born in June, 1917, in the Semokwe Reserve, Matabeleland. His first years were spent tending his father's cattle and receiving a primary education from Methodist

pastors serving in his area. He became a carpenter but the missionaries, impressed by his intelligence, insisted that he be formally educated.

He studied at Adams College in Natal, at the Jan Hofmeyr School of Social Science in Johannesburg, and later took a BA in Social Science through UNISA. Returning home, for five years he worked as a teacher, a preacher, an auctioneer and an insurance salesman before becoming Rhodesia's first Black estate agent.

In 1948 he became the first Black welfare officer employed by Rhodesian Railways and a year later married Johanna, a grand-daughter of Lobengula's chief

councillor. He began his political career as a moderate under the Moral Rearmament Movement. In 1962 he became president of the fledgling African National Congress.

For many years he was not only the most powerful Black leader in Rhodesia, but one of the most powerful in all Africa. This did not suit the Salisbury Government of the time, so Joshua Nkomo became a political prisoner instead of Rhodesia's first Black Prime Minister. He was held in detention in the hot and barren lowlands restriction camps of Gonakudzinga and Wha Wha from April 1964 to November 1974.

Finally freed as part of the Lusaka peace

talks, he was soon engaged in secret negotiations on a political settlement with Ian Smith. That came to an abrupt end in September 1978 when a band of Mr Nkomo's men shot down an Air Rhodesia Viscount with a Sam missile. Piling horror on horror, Zipsa terrorists then proceeded to gun down ten of the 18 survivors.

At the memorial service in Salisbury for the victims, two men in the crowd of Whites outside held banners reading: "Prime Minister, give Nkomo a message from us: when you meet him secretly next time: 'Go to hell, you murdering bastard'."

## Executioner

In such a way, a small band of unknown Zipsa

terrorists all unwittingly blasted away perhaps the last real hope of a workable Black-White Rhodesian settlement. Within a year, Mrs Margaret Thatcher came to power and with her Lord Carrington, the man who was to prove the executioner of Rhodesia.

Today Carrington's Lancaster House Agreement increasingly looks as if someone had hurled it hard against a brick wall. The splinters are flying everywhere.

It is given to few men to be given a second chance. Will (or can) Mr Nkomo rescue what now appears to be an almost hopeless situation? But one thing for sure emerges out of all this: If this is not a lesson for Pretoria on South West Africa, then nothing is.



**END OF**

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